HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,275—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
10th Sep.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9620
17th "	VICTORIA	6322		
24th "	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	ARCADIA	6803	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903		
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6325
12th "	MONGOLIA	8505		
19th "	ARCADIA	6803	OCEANA	6610
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ARCADIA	6803	CHINA	7912
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9620

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
LEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
ILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at educed Rates.
SSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the.....X

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. 1904
‡ AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,587	8th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	6,045	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904

* Will call at Karachi.
† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	27th Sep 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SOARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 64, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 10th Sept. on arrival of the English Mail,

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 12th Sep.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th Sept. at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Sept. at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LAHOORA," 3,400 tons, on or about 7th Sept. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,300 tons, on or about 20th Sept.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,800 tons, on or about 7th Sept.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th September, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LEVANZO	5,000	C. Gravone	15th Sept. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,380	O. Canepa	15th Oct. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service, 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Magenzini	17th Oct. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE GREAT SECRET OF SUCCESS IS EARNESTNESS,

"Without earnestness there is nothing to be done in Life."

WE WILL GIVE

Rs. 6,000

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles :—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN, Re. 1/8.

Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2/8.

Set of PURE SILVER STUDS, Rs. 3.

English Lever Round TIMEPIECE, (With five years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 3/8.

English Lever Square TIMEPIECE, (With ten years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4/8.

Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH, (With five years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]

Prize Tickets issued free of cost up to the 5th November 1904, and the drawing will be held on the 12th November 1904, on the Art Union Principle in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize	Cash	3,000
1 Do.	"	300
1 Do.	"	100
20 Prizes	" Rs. 10 each	200
500 Do.	" " 5 "	2,500
523 Prizes		Rs. 6,000

N.B.—Out-Station Orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. System only,

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815; AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SONS' LAGER BEER.

FEUERHEERD'S COMMENDADOR PORT.

U. K. MALT WHISKY as supplied to the House of Lords.

G. H. MUMM'S "Extra Dry" CHAMPAGNE.

JOHN WALKER & SONS'

WORLD RENOWNED KILMARNOCK WHISKIES.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BAHADUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.

DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

P. & O.

PASSENGERS KNOW AND APPRECIATE

CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

ALSO AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize. Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1904.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.
No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise.
Send two anna Stamps for particulars to
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
23, Broadway. Madras.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL AVERAGE S. S "TIENTSIN."

CONSIGNEES are desired TO SEND in any CLAIMS duly supported by the necessary Documents, to the Undersigned, before the 21st September, after which date no claims will be admitted.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NANABHOY BAPUJI MULLAY is NO LONGER in the SERVICE of the Undersigned and the Powers of Attorney given to him and dated the 30th September. 1897, and the 8th February, 1901, are hereby CANCELLED.

SYED SIRDAR ALI KHAN,
Sole Executor of the Estate of the late
NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C.I.E,

Bombay, 5th September, 1904.

POONA CLOSED MEETING.

THURSDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1904.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on SATURDAY, 19th September, 1904.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 5th September, 1904

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members, will be held at the CLUB, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th September, 1904, at 6 P.M.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 8th August, 1904.

INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY, LIMITED

A LIMITED NUMBER of STALLS will be available in the WELLINGTON MEWS, Wodehouse Bridge Road, from 1st October next. For particulars apply to

J. LAKOWSKY,
Manager,
Wellington Mews,

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. C. R. POPPLEWELL, has THIS DAY SEVERED ALL CONNECTION with our Firm.

F. R. HILL & CO.

Bombay. 2nd September, 1904.

NOTICE.

AN INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION will be held in BOMBAY, in DECEMBER 1904, in connection with the 20th Sessions of the Indian National Congress. Intending Exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned,

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY,
Chairman,
Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee.

FOR SALE.

A BUNGALOW, with Outhouses, Stables and a Chawl, situated at Bhoiwada Cross Road, Parel, containing 8519 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Nos. 298 and 293 (B). Offers for sale by private contract invited.

Apply to

MESSRS. MIRZA & MIRZA,
Solicitors for the Vendor,
39, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SANDALWOOD SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION will be held in 1904 as follows in the Districts of the Mysore State:—

MYSORE ——19th to 23rd November.
BANGALORE —26th November,
HASSAN ——1st December.
KADUR ——5th to 8th December.
SHIMOGA ——12th to 19th December.

Particulars are obtainable from the District Forest Officers concerned.

M. MUTTANNAH, R.B.,
Conservator of Forests,

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1904.

ISSUE OF RUPEES FIFTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52–59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rupees 50 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, inter alia, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 7th September 1904 and will bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July, in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1904.

7. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December, 1904, at the time of issue of Debentures.

8. The deposit of 3 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1904.

9. Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 7th September, 1904 and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

10. Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

11. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

By Order of the Board,

W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 23rd August, 1904.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 30TH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 23rd September, 1904, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business, viz:—

1ST. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1903.

2ND. To declare a Dividend.

3RD. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation; but are eligible for re-election.

4TH. To appoint Auditors for the year 1904 and fix their remuneration.

5TH. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For and on behalf of
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
બગવાનદાસ વાલજી,
i.e., BHUGWANDASS WALLJEE,
લાલજી નારાણજી,
i.e. LALJEE NARANJEE,
Two of the Receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 67 of 1901,
Secretaries & Treasurers,

Bombay, 25th August, 1904.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 5th September to 23rd September, 1904 both days inclusive.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron Phosphorus, Coca, and Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

OUR ANNUAL SALE of Gold Jewellery, Fancy Goods, etc., continues. Birds and Parrots' Cages, Perambulators, Mailcarts, in varieties. Come early and try your luck at DUBASH'S, 97, Medow's Street. Very cheap bargains.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 31, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CARGO, EX. S. S. TIENTSIN.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst. at 11 a m, Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at K Shed, Prince's Dock, on account of the Underwriters the damaged cargo ex s s Tientsin, consisting of cases of glassware, metalware, hosiery, camphor, umbrella, sticks, whistles, cotton goods, porcelainware, toys, &c, &c, also G J 17 cases camphor.

M J M—29 cases camphor.
S E T H—134 cases camphor.
H C & Co 57—1 case small baskets
H C & Co 59—1 case bamboo ware
H C & Co 60—1 case toys
A H T & Co—43 cases hosiery.
N / L S 834—8 cases shirts.
A P / N / A H 27—1 case glass lamps.
A P / N M / 209 —1 case inkstand.
A P / N / S F —1 case silk piece goods.
A P

Also cases of lamps, screens, cotton goods, bags of rice, saki spirit, lamp chimneys, wooden ware, &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Government Telegraph Stores, Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p m, at Government Telegraph Stores, Wari Bunder, a quantity of unserviceable wire ports and other telegraph stores etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co will, on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of Houses Nos 124 and 125, Tandel Street.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 grey arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba near the Post Office, next to Mr Souza's Coscn Factory in (Biju) Bungalow the very valuable and made to order household furniture by Robert and others, best platedware, rich glass and crockeryware, made to order drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, lined rich French flowered tapestry on castor, cabinets, real persian carpets, and tapestry purdahs, large dining table, on castor, sideboards marble top dressing and wash hand tables extra large iron double and single bedstead, cloth and govern press, almyras and teapoy, Banaras flower pots, bronze flower pots, jardineers, majolica vases and figures, sweet toned ebonised cottage piano, one 21 days brass plate glass clock, fancy ornaments and vases, nearly new China matting babs perambulators cooking pots, garden flower pots, etc, etc., the property of A SEEGEMAN Esq.

Catalogues will be ready and the property on view four days before sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th September, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst. at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazar the valuable blackwood and teakwood household furniture made by Madrasee Carpenters consisting of drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, cabinets, marble top tables and teapoy, jardiniers, wall brackets, dining tables, sideboard, revolving office table, lady's writing table, book cases, single and double almiras, marble topped dressing and wash hand tables, chest-of-drawers, ebonized cottage piano by Rose and Co, perambulator, boy's tricycle, English carpet 30 by 20 feet little used, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT MOTI SHIWREE

On SUNDAY, the 11th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Shantabai Yeshwant Mahikar, the administratrix, and Shankar Yeshwant Mahikar, the administrator, of the estate of the deceased transferee of the Mortgagee Yeshwant Anandrao Mahikar and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bhicoo Baloo Matray Agree in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of March 1889, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and Mahadeo alias Babooraо Abbaji Kalay of the other part, the following landed property, viz:—

Firstly:—All that piece of Government Toka land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Moti Shiwree, in the Island of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 121 and 107, New Nos. 14925 and 15097, old Survey No. 1a and New Survey No. 2274, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1110, containing by admeasurement 870 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Laxman Namaji Patel, on the west by the property of Jiwan Gunaji and partly by Government land, on the north by the property of Narayen Whithoba, and on the south by the property of Parsee Maneckji Cowasji.

Secondly.—All that piece of Government Toka land, situate at Moti Shiwree in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-district of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 56 New No. 14677, old Survey No. —— and New Survey No. 2933, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. —— containing by admeasurement 315 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Babooji Daunaji Matray, on the west by the property of Jivan Cafree, on the south by the property of Dorabji Nowrojee, and on the north by the property of Ganoo Rama and public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF A PIECE OF LAND AT MOTI SHIWREE.

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell Public Auction on the premises by order of Shantabai Yeshwant Mahikar, the administratrix, and Shunker Yesawant Mahikar, the administrator of the estate of the deceased transferee of the mortgagee Yeshwant Anandrao Manikar and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Jairam Barick Thakoor in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of May 1889, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and Mahadeo alias Babooraо Abbaji Kalay of the other part, the following piece of land viz:—

All that piece of Government Toka land situate at Moti Shiwree, in the island of Bombay in the Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 197 New No. 14402 old survey No —and new survey No. I and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2414¼ and Street No. 1118 and containing by admeasurement 598 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by a passage on the west by the property of Purshotum Wasudevji, on the north by the property of Narayen Vithoba Patel, and on the south by the property of Pandu Ramji Thakur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 12th instant at 2 p m, the effects of the late Mr Joseph Braz De Monte consisting of gold necklaces, rings, ear ornaments and head ornaments with pearls and stones, neck chains, bangles, and comb, silver waist chain, and anklets, silk sarees, gold embroidered choles, etc.

The effects of the late Mrs. Rebecca Samuel consisting of gold vajarticks, neck ornaments, and ring, silver bangles, etc.

The stock-in-trade of the late Umed Premchund consisting of 43 bundles and 1 cag loose China silk.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 7th September, 1904.

R SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Phillipines)	Kobe
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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND...............£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden,		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 19,50,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
" 1 Year	... 4½ "
" 6 Months	... 4 "
" 3 "	... 3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Advances against shares and investments in Interest are similarly effected.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS........................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
" 12 " 5 " p. a.
" 2 years 5½ " p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches,

H. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Manager,

Esplanade Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............ Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes:—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.

Please write to J. C. MUKHERJI & CO.,
V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED

APPLICATIONS for EMPLOYMENT on the Temporary Establishment, on Famine Relief Works, as Upper and Lower Subordinates.

Preference will be given to those with previous experience on Famine Relief Works.

Copies only of testimonials to accompany applications.

Apply to

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Sholapur.

NOTICE.

WANTED Temporary SUBOVERSEERS and OVERSEERS for employment on Famine Relief Works. Only those having famine experience need apply.

N. BELVADI,
Executive Engineer,
Kaira and Panch Mahals.

Kaira, 29th August, 1904.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened. Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

GUARANTEED

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.
Our "A. 1" & "ELEPHANT" Brands
Challenge Competition.

COUPE & CO.'S STEEL WHEELS
WITH
GUNMETAL and MALLEABLE IRON HUBS.

CARRIAGE SUNDRIES
consisting of
SPRINGS, AXLES, LAMPS, HOODSTOCKS, SHAFTS, HOOD LEATHERS, LEATHER CLOTH, etc., etc.

SADDLERY GOODS.
HARNESSES, SADDLES, BITS, & CURBS, HEAD COLLARS, KNEE CAPS, BOOTS, BUCKLES, REINS, etc., etc.

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS KEPT.
PRICES MODERATE.

Apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
67, Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as to clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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STRICTURE.

SPECIALIST USED 18 INSTRUMENTS FOR OPERATION. A FEARFUL ILLNESS AND A REMARKABLE CURE.

MR. WILLIAM DAVIS, a tradesman living in Silver Street, Bradford-on-Aven, England, says:—"When you know the full history of my case, you will understand better how grateful I am for the help your medicine, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, has given me.

"It was 15 years ago when I had the first sign of kidney trouble. Before many months had slipped by, the disease had got a firm hold of me, and, to my alarm, there was an entire stoppage of secretions. I at once went to a specialist, who told me my case was a very bad one, and that I should have to undergo an operation immediately.

"I shudder to think of what I went through; the specialist used 18 instruments for the operation. For some little time afterwards I felt relieved, but every now and then the symptoms came again, especially when I had a glass of beer.

"I was speaking to a confidential friend of mine about my complaint, when he said he wondered I had not tried Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and he went on to tell me about People he knew who had been cured by your pills of trouble very similar to mine. My friend was so earnest and confident that Doan's medicine would help me that I got some of the pills and gave them a trial.

"The first thing I noticed was that, after using the medicine a few days, a thick white matter was passing from me with the urine. I cannot tell you how relieved I felt after this; I feel sure that it was the cause of all my trouble, for from that day to this I have not had to be operated upon again for stoppage of water, and there has been no sign whatever of kidney trouble. It is marvellous that your medicine should have done me so much good; and any time when I do not feel hardly up to the mark I take a dose of the pills at night, and the next morning I am all right again.

"There are many gentlemen of high standing, both here and in Trowbridge, who can vouch for the truth of all I have said about my illness, and my cure by Doan's kidney medicine. I need not add that I shall always recommend the pills when I get an opportunity, although nearly everyone in Bradford has heard of my remarkable cure by now."

A Sample box of this medicine will be sent free, on application to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells-St., Oxford St., London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 1-2	= + 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£98 3-4	= + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian, Sterling Loan	£104 3-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7-8	= — 3-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 3-16	= — 1-16
2 months hence	26 1-16	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	....	= .....
EXCHANGE—		
Paris cheques	25·21	= unchanged
Berlin	20·44 1-4	= — 1-2
New York Demand	......	= ......
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do
6 " " "	3 1-8 per cent	= do
3 " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 1-2 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 per cent	= do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 6,00,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000. Spot 6·40 — 6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 5-8. Sold on speculation and for Expert 300. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·60	5·53	5·50
—5	—4	—4
Dec.-Jan.	Jan. Feb.	Feb.-Mch.
5·48	5·46	5·46
—4	—4	—4
Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·47	5·47	5·47
—3	—4	—4

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sales opened to-day quiet and prices easier 1-2d. to 1d. lower.
Goat skins offered 1,338,000
Sheep skins offered 850,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 5-8 A.-S. steady
WHEAT—
Club No. 1 31 3-4 S.-O., Sellers easier
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 35 1-2 S.-O. sellers firm
Brown 32 1-8 S.-O. done firm
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 38 3-4 S-O. buyers firmer
ARRIVAL—
Steamer Clan Grant

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 5th September, 1904:—

Cotton	1,502	bales.
Wheat	45,909	cwts.
Linseed	10,708	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,499	,,
Gingellyseed	133	,,
Poppyseed	4,370	,,
Groundnuts	3	,,
Castorseed	3,439	,,
Rice	13,633	,,
Myrabollams	35	,,
Cottonseed	2,786	,,
Mowraseed	1,751	,,
Gram	8,508	,,
Joowar	15,309	,,
Maize	32	,,

BOMBAY, SEPT. 6.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T.T. ...1s 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand ...1s-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do 170 1-4
Marks 3 do do 138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 133
Sharghai 30 do do 186
Japan 30 do do 149
GOVERNMENT PAPER,—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.
Cash ... ... 98·7
1st Settlement 30th September 98·4
Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

Bazaar closed on account of Native holiday.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone— steady.
Estimated sales ...bales 6,000
Imports ... do 2,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·65	5·58	5·55
+5	+5	+5
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·53	5·51	5·51
+5	+5	+5
Mar.-April	April.-May	May-June.
5·52	5·52	5·52
+5	+5	+5

COTTON.—The tone of the market is rather easier this evening the closing quotations for Suttas being about Rs. 3 lower than the opening rates.

MESSRS. JOHN HADDON AND CO.'S GENERAL PRODUCE LETTER.

Annatto Seed.—Market firm but quiet, we have buyers to-day for good bright seed up to 5d per lb.

Beeswax.—Market firm. Yellow Wax of good bright colours will sell up to £6 12-6 pr cwt, with common down to £5-15. White Calcutta market firm but quiet at £6-17-6 to £7-5 per cwt.

Bristles.—A small business only privately. The following are market rates. Good quality whites 5 3-4" to 6 1-4" at 12-3 to 12-4, 5 1-4" to 5 3-4" at 11 6, 4 3-4" to 5 1-4" at 9-11 to 10-2, 4 1-4" to 4 3-4" at 9 2 to 9-8, 3 3-4" to 4 1-4" at 6 7-to 7-3, 3 1-4" to 3 3-4" at 6-1 to 6-4, 3" to 3 1-4" at 4 9 1-2 to 4 10 1-2, 2 1-2" to 3" Solid at 3 10 1-2, to 40 1-2. Shorts at 1-10 to 3-1, Good Black 4 3-4" to 5 1-4" at 5-3 to 5-7, 4" to 4 1-4" at 5-1, 3 3-4" to 4 1-4" at 4 1-2 to 4-10, 3 1-4" to 3 3-4" at 4 to 4-1, 3" Solid 3-7 to 3-8 and shorts at 1-3 per 1b.

Cinchona Bark.—There is no change to note. The next sales take place on the 13th of September 1904. The shipments at Java during the first half of the month were 530,000 Amsterdam lbs against 418,000 Amsterdam lb last year.

Coffee.—The market during the week has shewn increased energy resulting in the larger supplies meeting with good competition at full to dearer rates.

Cloves.—The market for spot and arrival has been very dull, business has been limited and prices easier, for delivery August, October has been done at 7d, and October, December at 6 5-16 per lb.

Copra.—Market very dull. Little business has been done.

Ginger.—The small supply of 63 Cases of Cochin was offered, but meeting with a slow demand only 2 Cases sold, Medium cut and scraped slightly mouldy at 31-6, the remainder bought in A's at 65 and B's at 40 per cwt.

Indigo.—Privately there is little doing. The next sales take place on the 10th of October.

India Rubber.—The market for Para is deare, fine hard Para selling at 5-2 per lb. Medium qualities continue to sell well for which we have a good demand.

Jute.—The market tendency has been weak, but at the decline in values a good business has been done. The latest business being native first marks at £14-1-3 August steamer, and £13-11-3 C. I. F. for September Crop 1904 to 1905 to London. T. in heart 4 August steamer at £15-12-6, P A 2 August steamer at £15-12-6. Tin heart 45 August steamer at £15.

Kapoc.—Market quiet but firm. Calcutta we quoted good machine cleaned up to 5d per lb. and common ditto at 3 3-4 per lb. Inferior quality is very difficult to move.

Lemon-Grass oil.—Market quiet. On the spot we quote at 8d to 8 1-4d per lb. and forward at 7d to 7 1-4d per oz.

Pepper.—Not represented in the Public Sales. Black and white. Privately continued dullness prevails and the tendency of prices has been weak-business very limited.

Seeds.—Market very quiet. Cotton Seed. Inactive We quote, London August £5-8-9. September (old) at £5 10. September Fayoumi £5 15 November January £5-12-6. Linseed. Spot and near positions of Calcutta seed steady, but distant 3d down at the decline a moderate business. London and Continent Calcutta spot 34 near 34 August-September at 34 to 34-3. September-October 34-3 to 34-6 October-November 34-6 to 34-9. Poppy Seed steady, Bombay, Calcutta August September at 33 3, September October 33 6. Rapeseed. Quiet by steady. Brown Calcutta August-September 13-6 O T 32 N T, Brown Cawnpore August September 31 9 to 3-1 10 1-2 O T 32-3 N T, Yellow Guzerat August-September 35 Yellow Cawnpore August-September 34 7 1-2, Ferozepore August-September 23 O T, 32 9 N T.

Senna.—Market firm. In sales 192 bales offered and 140 sold. Middling greenish at 2 3-4 to 3d middlingspeck at 2 1-4 to 3-4 and red spesky at 1 3-4 to 2nd pods at 1 1-2 to 3-4 per lb.

Shellac.—The market here is steady but quiet. The sales comprise August delivery at 208 to 209 October at 206 to 207 and Decemder at 198 Business on the spot continues on a small scale T N orange at 212 per cwt.

Tea.—The sales this week contained a large supply of Indian 33,504 packages. An improvement in demand was seen in common grades which sold steadily medium and fine descriptions sold at full to dearer rates particularly for the latter.

Wheat.—A good demand has existed during the week and dearer rates have been paid. No. 2 Club Calcutta August, September 29 7 1-2 to 29-9, September-October 29 10 1-2 to 30, September-October picked ports up to 30 4 1-2, Choice White Kurrachee August September 29 7 1-2 to 29-9.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH].

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

Tuesday.—Important changes have occurred during the past 24 hours. Relative intensity of depression in the north of the Bay has increased more by a rise of pressure to its north and east than by a fall in the area of depression, and the distribution of pressure now favours easterly winds in North-East India and their extension westwards through the United Provinces where cloud and humidity have both increased. The depression is lying close to Orissa Coast and westerly winds from Arabian Sea, though very light and unsteady on the West Coast, have commenced giving rain in the Central Provinces. More or less general rain has fallen in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, north of East Coast and local rain in Burma and Assam, while a few light scattered showers are reported from East Deccan and South India. Bhamo and Pendra report 2 1-2 inches, Hazaribagh 2, Berhampore, Darjeeling, Raipur, and Cuttack 1 1-2, Bogra, Chanda, Sambalpur, Balasore and False Point 1, Burdwan, Patna, Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, Salem, Hanumkonda, Malegaon and Seoni half an inch. The depression is not likely to move much during the day, but rain will probably continue in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, north of the East Coast and Central Provinces, and local rain may be expected in the Deccan, Behar, the United Provinces, Assam and Burma.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased by small amounts generally everywhere. The barometer is in moderate to considerable excess of normal in all districts.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Jask, Lahore, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jacobabad, Karwar and Cochin, and south-westerly to north westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh in Cutch and over the greater part of the Deccan.

Temperature.—The day temperature is generally in excess of normal in many places. The maximum varies from 140° at Jacobabad to 78° at Belgaum and the minimum from 82° at Jask to 63° at Ahmednagar.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy in many places.

Rain has fallen at 14 stations, out of which Raipur reports an inch and a quarter, Malegaon and Mangalore about half an inch, Saugor, Khandwa, Calicut, Cochin and Masulipatam about a quarter of an inch and the rest very light showers.

Weather conditions generally continue unfavourable and rain in local showers is only to be expected.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade......	0	2	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	3	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	3	2	14
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi ...	1	0	4*
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	1	1	26
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total.........	7	9	94
Total plague deaths to date...	276,726	228,692	
Same date last year	11	13	69

*1 Remd. to Maratha Hospital.

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
3	2

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending yesterday was 611 as against 693 during the previous week. Of the total number 51 died of plague and 18 of cholera which showed a decrease of eight in the former and 21 in the latter over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 558 which included 80 deaths from plague.

THE monopoly which the Cunard Steamship Company have held with regard to the ocean newspaper is to shortly come to an end. The Allan Line has completed arrangements whereby news will be telegraphed to their steamers at Belle Isle for publication in the Allan Line bulletin. This competition among newspapers at sea may yet threaten to be as keen as that among the Press on land. Probably the first vessel of the Allan line to be thus equipped will be the new turbine steamer the "Victorian" which is to be launched at Belfast during the month. The "Victorian" will be the first turbine steamer to take part in the Atlantic passenger trade. Her sister-ship the Virginian is being built on the Clyde and will be launched next spring.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

THOMPSON—September 4, at Worth Hall, Crawley, Sussex, Sir Thomas Raikes Thompson (Baronet), aged 62 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

CAVE-BROWNE—August 30, suddenly, of heart failure, Jahn Asteley Cave-Browne, Bengal Police, son of the late Rev John Cave-Browne, of Detling, near Maidstone, Kent, aged 43.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 9-6m., 9-9a. Low water, 2-20m., 3-13a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Bombay Improvement Trust: Receiving Tenders for the 50 lakhs loan.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club: half yearly general meeting, 6 p. m.

WALKESHWAR FAIR.—The annual Hindu Fair known as the Walkeshwar Fair, commences on Friday the 9th instant and will last for eight days.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court which commenced on the 1st instant, terminated yesterday and the Sessions were formally dissolved.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Seychelles, Madagaskar ports, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. "Sultan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Kashibai, a Hindu woman, aged thirty five, was walking along Lohar Street, yesterday afternoon, when she was accidentally knocked down by Victoria No. 653. One of the wheels passed over her left foot, fracturing the shin bone. The woman who is deaf got confused at the approach of a carriage in front of her and in attempting to get out of its way, came in the way of the victoria, which was behind her and hence the accident.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A HINDU.—The body of a Hindu, which was found lying on the Tansa mains between Sion Road and Rowli Hill, on Sunday evening has been identified by a woman named Yemnabai, residing at Umarkhadi, as that of her husband Krishna Daji. The deceased had been reported missing since Saturday last. The clothes worn by the deceased have also been identified, but ornaments to the value of Rs. 64 which were on the deceased's person, are missing.

FIRE IN A CYCLE SHOP.—About 10 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the shop of Dastur and Davur, situated in Kalbadevi Road. On an alarm being raised, telephonic messages were sent, to all the fire-brigade stations and several fire-engines repaired immediately to the spot and put out the fire within half an hour. The fire spread to the next shop of Thanawa's steam and power cycle works. The origin of the fire is not known, and the damage has not been ascertained. The shops have been insured.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes:—The Gokal Ashthami fair was held at Wadhwan Camp on Sunday when there were merry-go-rounds, stalls of confectioners containing various sorts of sweets, and booths of toys which attracted many children. There were show-tents and magic lantern exhibitions. There were also sports under the supervision of the Political Agent, Wadhwan Camp, who gave rewards to those who showed up well. In the pavilion Giracias congregated taking refreshments at intervals. The image of Jagganath was adorned with jewels in Bhownagor, the occasion being the birthday of Krishna. At night the temple was brilliantly illuminated, people flocking to worship till late at night.

IS IT SUICIDE?—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Nana Babaji, a Hindu shepherd, aged twenty five years, who lived off Carnac Road. The evidence showed that the deceased had been suffering from high fever for some days past, and although he was treated with native remedies, the fever continued increasing and he became delirious. He was missed from home at 2 o'clock on Monday morning and after a search being made for him a report was made to the police. Subsequently the deceased was found lying on the railroad under the overbridge to the south of the Charni Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. He was unconscious and had multiple injuries on his person. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died in the evening. His skull and spine had been fractured and he had other injuries as well. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to multiple injuries, but how the deceased came by those injuries there was no evidence to show.

CHARGES OF MISAPPROPRIATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Sanders Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Mr. Shewram Narsingdas on behalf of the firm of Messrs. Golapree Chinna Narsingham and another, trading in several parts of India including Bombay and Madras, charged Gangadhar Butla Parvatisham a "moonim" of the same firm with misappropriating for his own use sums of money aggregating Rs. 6,079 belonging to the firm. Amongst the charges preferred against the accused were three important ones in respect of sums of Rs. 1,988, Rs. 998, and Rs. 1,000 misappropriated on the 13th February, the 24th March and in December last, respectively. Mr. G. S. Valinker, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Shapur Spencer. The Magistrate on convicting the accused on these three charges said that he was a very young man which was the only point that could be urged in mitigation of sentence. The accused was awarded four months' hard labour on each count which aggregated to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

A FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon one Maloo Kuntick, a Hindu, was driving a biscuit van, drawn by a single bullock, down the Byculla Bridge, towards the Victoria Gardens, when at the foot of the Bridge, the bullock took fright at the sudden opening of an umbrella by a European lad passing by the way. The animal became restive and unmanageable and bolted along the road, knocking down in its course one Heera Chunilal, aged thirty, who was walking towards the Victoria Gardens on the left side of the road. He sustained a wound one inch long at the back of his head. The bullock continued its mad career and when in front of the Victoria Gardens, it swerved off the road on to the footpath and there knocked down an old mendicant named Gungaram Sutwa, aged seventy. Both the wheels on the left side of the van passed over his body, causing serious injuries. The bullock was then stopped by some townsmen. The police appeared on the scene and conveyed the injured men to the J. J. Hospital, where the mendicant died shortly after admission, death being due to concussion of the brain. The other injured man had his injury attended to and was allowed to go home.

BREACH OF TRUST BY A HOSPITAL PEON.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of the case in which Inspector Tapsell charged Arjoon Luximan, a peon employed at the Bai Motlibai Hospital, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 26 belonging to Mrs M. Reimy, Matron of that Hospital. Mr. Kapadia, Pleader defended the accused. The facts of the case have been reported. The complainant entrusted the accused on the 24th June with Rs. 26 to be sent by a money order to a lady Superintendent in Travancore. This money, it seemed, was not sent to its destination and when the complainant learnt from her friend on the subject, she questioned the accused and he said he had sent the money and there must have been some mistake. He also took the complainant to the Mandvie Post-office and there stated in the presence of a clerk that he had sent the money through that office. The money-order book was examined, but this amount could not be traced. When the accused was put on his trial he denied having received the money from the complainant. The Magistrate disbelieved the defence. The accused was convicted and sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to suffer a further term of rigorous imprisonment for fifteen days. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 26 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

FISHWIFE INJURED.—At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector H. Bodley charged Walli Mahomed Elihibax with assaulting and thereby causing grievous hurt to a fisher-woman called Deovakbai. It appeared that on Monday afternoon about three or four o'clock the complainant had eight baskets of dry-fish for sale at the Colaba Bunder. The accused came there in company with a woman and asked the price of the whole lot of fish. The complainant said she would charge him Rs. 16 for the eight baskets. The accused on examination found four of the baskets contained fish of bad quality, and he refused to pay even Rs. 12 which he had offered. An altercation then took place between complainant and the woman who was in company of the accused. The accused pushed the complainant away, whereupon she seized his apparel which gave way. Then the accused turned on the complainant and struck her on the nose breaking the bridge. A police sepoy arrested the accused while the complainant was taken to hospital. The defence was that the accused had nothing to do with the quarrel. Pleading not guilty, he said the altercation was only between the two women. Finding four of the baskets contained bad fish he asked the complainant to return the money. Then all the fishermen fell foul of him and assaulted him, and in the scuffle the complainant, might have received a blow at the hands of others. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A BARODA KARBHARI ROBBED.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Khundoo Kondoo, a Hindu labourer, with receiving and retaining stolen property, namely Rs 254 in cash, a gold peacock of the value of Rs. 305 and sundry other articles, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 603, the property of her Highness Parbatibai Saheb Gaikwad of Baroda. The evidence showed that Shunkerao Keshew, a Karbhari in the service of her Highness, arrived in Bombay on Sunday evening last from Baroda and put up in a house in Girgaum. He had with him a bag containing the property which he hung on a nail in the strong room of his house and having locked the room gave the key to his clerk. The next morning Sunkerrao opened the strong room, when to his surprise he found the bag missing. He made inquiries and ascertained that the gold peacock and several other articles had also disappeared. A servant named Saduram Bhicoo, who had absconded, was suspected of the theft and a report was made to the police. The police on enquiries ascertained that the absconding man lived at Nagpada and went to his house, but failed to find him there. The police however found there the accused who made a statement and produced the bag from under the fire place, where it had been buried. The mother of the absconding servant on being questioned produced other articles, which, she alleged, her son had left with her. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment. The absconding servant is being sought for.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon at the Trust's Office, Hornby Road Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding, when there were present Colonel Hardy, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs E. Gray, Sassoon J. David, D.E. Wacha, P. J. Fitz-gibbon and the Secretary, Mr W. N. Shilstone.

JOINT LIABILITY OF LESSEES.

On the recommendation of the Chairman, the Board accepted as a special case the joint liability only of the lessees of plot No. 46, First Nagpada, the Trustees of the Jacob Sassoon Byculla School.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

Mr. [illegible]manji Dinshaw Petit in a letter to the Board dated the 30th August applied for leave for a period of two to three months from that date, which was granted.

SANCTION TO THE CLOSING OF WELLS.

The Board recorded the circular of the Chairman on Government Resolution No. 5461, dated 16th July last, in the Revenue Department, according sanction to the closing of wells Nos. 1 and 2 on the Hornby Road Estate.

PETITION FOR LIFE PENSION.

The Trustees considered a memorandum from the Chairman on the petition of the menial employes of the Trust, praying that some provision might be made for their services in the shape of a grant of life pension. Some discussion having ensued it was resolved to sanction gratuity and compassionate allowance.

NEW OFFICIALS IN THE TRUST OFFICE.

A circular on the draft agreement with Messrs. Watson and Delves for service as Assistant-Engineer and Assistant Land-Manager respectively was considered by the Board.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola contended that Messrs. Watson and Delves claimed the privilege of taking up other work during the time they were absent on privilege leave. The original intention of granting such leave on full pay was that the officers on leave might take advantage of it in a way that would give them complete rest and then enable them to return to duty with greater vigour and energy. In the case of the officers in question, the original intention was frustrated.

After further discussion it was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola that the agreement should be made as originally drafted by their Solicitors.

At this stage the subject was allowed to stand over for further consideration till the next meeting of the Board. The meeting then adjourned

PRICE BEFORE DELIVERY OF GOODS.

IN the Bombay Court of Small Causes, Mr. Rustomji M. Patel, Acting Chief Judge, has decided the case in which Jivandas Hemraj and others sued Laxmidas Bhimji to recover from him Rs. 1,450, being money paid on account of five cases of long cloth purchased by the plaintiffs, but which he had failed to deliver. Further, Rs. 13-8 were claimed for interest, and Rs. 65-8 for damages sustained by reason of his failure to give delivery. Mr. K. K. Santoke appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. S. F. Bilimoria appeared for the defendant.

Plaintiff's contention was that according to the custom in vogue in the cloth-market defendant was bound to deliver the goods, the plaintiffs to pay the price on the expiration of seven days after delivery.

Defendant said that according to the express agreement entered into by him with the plaintiffs, he was entitled to get his money first, and then he was to deliver the goods.

The learned Chief Judge in disposing of the suit observed the question was whether the agreement between the parties was to pay the price before delivery of goods. All that the defendant could insist upon under the rules of the Cloth Merchants' Association was to require the payment at the same time as the delivery. The vendor could not claim the price first and give delivery of goods afterwards. Nor could he claim the price first under the Indian Contract Act, where the law on the point was authoritatively laid down. The defendant must refund the Rs. 1,450 and pay Rs. 13-2-0 for interest. Rs. 5 was allowed for damages. A decree was passed for Rs. 1,460 with costs, Rs. 51 being certified as professional costs.

INTERFERENCE IN DOMESTIC DISPUTES.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Kursandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Rustomji Furdoonji Mithaiwalla, landlord of a house in fourth Marine Lines Street, was charged with assaulting Sorabji Jemshedji, a tenant in the same house. Mr. Balubhai Desai appeared for the complainant, while Mr. H. K. Santook, Vakil defended the accused. It appeared that on the night of the 27th ultimo the complainant was quarreling with his wife when the accused appeared on the scene and rebuked him. The complainant took the remonstrance in ill part and an assault took place. The complainant's story was that it was the accused who seized him by the throat. Witnesses being called for both sides, the Magistrate remarked that from the evidence it appeared that the complainant was in the habit of now and again quarrelling with his wife, and the accused out of pity towards the lady thought it advisable to interfere, while there was no substantial evidence to prove the charge against the accused, whom he therefore acquitted.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. LEVANZO.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian s. s. Levanzo, Captain C Gravone, arrived from Europe this morning:—

From Genoa and Naples—Mr W F Bebell and family, Miss V Carboni, Mr and Mrs A J Cooper, Mr C Dear, Mr L Mongini, Mr L Obah Kahn, Mr L Rarzano, Mr G Townsend, Mrs J H Wall, and Mr A W Wilson,
From Venice—Mr M Scott O'Conner.
From Port Said—Mr C Couroucls, Mrs Hearsch three Misses and children, Mr and Mrs Lambropoulo and Mr A D Mangos.

ALLEGED OBJECTION TO PASSING CAPITAL SENTENCE.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT.

MR. M. P. KHAREGAT, Sessions Judge of Dharwar in April last, convicted Yellaradi bin Rudraradi and two others of murder, and sentenced them each to transportation for life. An appeal by the Bombay Government from the above decision was heard at the High Court, on Thursday before the Hon. Mr Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge of Dharwar, Mr. Kharegat convicted the three accused on a charge of murder by causing the death of Yellaradi bin Basavaradi, a lad about eight years of age, on the 24th February last. It was alleged that the lad had been adopted by one Bhagava, woman, five or six years ago. But the adoption had been strenuously disputed by the cousins of Bhagava's husband both in Revenue, Criminal and Civil Courts. It was, however, held established by a decree of the High Court, confirming decisions of two lower courts to the same effect. Enmity existed between the relations of the parties.

It was submitted for Government in appeal that the sentences passed on the first two accused were inadequate and ought to be enhanced. The Sessions Judge having held the guilt of the accused to be proved, it was his bounden duty to pass a capital sentence, there being no exceptional and extenuating circumstances justifying the lesser punishment. The accused were obviously hired assassins, and did not deserve being shown any mercy. The reasons given by the Sessions Judge for passing the lesser sentence were, it was alleged, illegal, improper, and inconsistent with the fact of the accused's conviction. The Sessions Judge ought to have borne in mind that in murder cases, in the event of a conviction for murder, death sentence was the rule, and not the exception. The standard adopted by the Sessions Judge would render conviction in most cases impracticable.

Mr. Justice Batty, in giving judgment on the appeal by Government, said: The Government of Bombay has applied, through the Government Pleader, for an enhancement of the sentences passed on Yellaradi bin Rudraradi and Imia walad Hasan by the Sessions Judge of Dhawar in Sessions case No. 9 of 1904 of the Sessions Judge's file. The two persons in question made an appeal to this Court. No. 197 of 1904, which, after hearing arguments and careful consideration of the case, we have dismissed. In that appeal we accepted, as against each of these persons, the confession made and adhered to by him, as containing a substantially true story of the crime charged. Accepting those confessions, we are unable to see in either of them anything which could justify us in passing any sentence short of the extreme penalty of the law. The pleader who appeared on behalf of these two persons was unable to urge any thing in extenuation of the crime, if held proved against them. The only reason assigned by the Sessions Judge for passing a minor sentence is one which, if valid, should have withheld him from recording any conviction against them at all. We can, therefore, only regard the lower court, in abstaining from passing in this case, a sentence of death, as having acted upon no intelligible principle unless it be an objection to passing a capital sentence in any case, however extreme. The murder described in those confessions was the murder of a helpless boy which had been deliberately planned in cold blood and was carried out merely for the sake of gain.

The first of the accused persons Yellaradi, though he did not actually strike the fatal blow, was, we think, no less criminal in intention than the second accused person Imia. It would be difficult to conceive a more heinous offence than this cold-blooded murder of a child on promise of a reward for the crime; and we think that such crime demands the most exemplary deterrent provided by the law. We therefore enhance the sentence passed on each of the accused, and direct in respect of each of the persons Yellaradi walad Rudraradi and Imia walad Hassan that they be hanged by the neck till they are dead. When the appeal above referred to was admitted, we issued a notice to the third appellant Bhima as well as to the other two, to show cause why the sentence passed on him should not be enhanced. But on hearing the arguments of the pleader and giving full consideration to the circumstances, we think there are grounds for differentiating his position from that of the co-accused, who took a more leading part in the crime. In the case of Bhima, the sentence passed does not, in our opinion, call for enhancement.

The only reason given by the Sessions Judge for passing a minor sentence, referred to by their lordships above, was this:—"I cannot inflict capital punishment, because, although I think it probable that the accused are guilty, there is a possibility that they are not. The large amount of false evidence that has been adduced in the case, the amount of activity in this direction shown by the complainant, the delay in sending the accused before the Magistrate, and the various defects in the confessions already pointed out, do not render it anything like impossible that the confessions have been forced or cheated out of innocent men. All that I can say is that, as the evidence at present stands, the accused are very probably guilty; it is rebuttable evidence, but they have failed to rebut it up to now. In such a case I would consider it very wrong to inflict an irreversible punishment, and as the Penal Code leaves it open to me not to do so, I do not."

HINDUS AND THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—It is more than a week since your correspondent G. D. D. wrote his letter requesting Capt. Greig to confirm the statement reported to have been made by him re the ability of the Hindu Cricketers to meet the Presidency. As no confirmation has been forthcoming it can, I think, be safely concluded that the two papers that circulated the report played a huge joke, though a mischievous and ill-timed one in their effort to discredit Hindu cricket. That the papers, referred to, seem to have been on a look out for incidents against Hindu cricket, I will quote another instance. One on Friday evening last announced in flaming letters on its placard "First Defeat of the Hindu Gymkhana" and told its readers the Hindu Gymkhana had been beaten. All this is entirely false. The paper knows very well that the fixture between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Friends' Union that was to have been played on the 21st Ultimo was abandoned and a scratch match arranged later on not between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Friends' Union, but between Prabhakar's and Pai's elevens in which the latter were defeated. This match the paper coolly counted in the championship table and gave out that the Hindu Gymkhana was defeated. I am told that the paper did this in spite of the true report of the match supplied to it by the Hindu Gymkhana.—Yours, etc.

September 6, 1904. CRICKET.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, and the trial of the following case was concluded before his lordship and the same common jury.

ALLEGED HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Guffoor Hussain, a tall muscular young Mahomedan was charged with house-breaking and theft of an amulet and a chain, the property of Shaik Yakoob Hakim. Mr. N.B. Guzdar appeared for the prosecution, the prisoner was not defended.

The evidence for the prosecution having closed, the accused, in answer to the Judge, said he had not committed any offence. The amulet and the chain belonged to him. The complainant had concocted this case against him owing to a quarrel between them.

The jury, after a short consultation, found the accused not guilty. His lordship remarked that the jury had taken a merciful view of the case, and discharged the accused.

The fourth Criminal Sessions was then formally dissolved.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Marcs, 4151 tons, Captain C A Adams will sail to-day for Dunkirk and Antwerp with a general cargo

THE steamer Flensburg, 2875 tons, Captain W Suhr will sail to-day for Amsterdam and Hamburg with a cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain Coates sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE steamer Langdale, 2515 tons, Captain J G Gray, arrived in harbour on Monday from London via Karachi, with a general and explosives.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2723 tons Captain C E Forbes, will sail to day for Zanzibar with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bancoora, 2157 tons, Captain A G Abbott, will sail to-day for Calcutta and coast ports with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Levanzo, 2859 tons, Captain C Gravone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa 18th August with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nevasa, 1945 tons, Captain G B Hirst, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Delagoa Bay 16th August, with a general cargo 2 cabin and 68 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Colombo per Austrian Lloyd's steamer Fran Ferdinand, on the 7th instant from the Victoria Dock, Berth No 7. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, Berth No 7 on the 7th instant at 5-45 p.m. Sharp:—Mr and Mrs Wm F Bebell, Mr John F D Bebell and Master Bebell.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Malta, 3899 tons, Captain R N Peters will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr J Whitehead, Mr A E Fleming, Miss A M Forbes, Mr J Coldstream and Mr R C Dubash. For Hongkong—Major and Mrs G S Thompson, Mr J H Kothare and Mr T A Forbes. For Singapore—Mr Sidick M Sobani. For Adelaide—Revd A C Rankmi.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr De Berry	R I Marine
R I M S Canning	Comdr Wilson	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr A Rowand	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	Survey steamer
R I M S Minto	Lt Comdr Marsack	R I Marine
R I M S Clive	Comdr Beauchamp	R I Marine
Torpedo Boat Baluchi	......	......
Do Karen	......	......
Do Pathan	......	......

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Nevasa s	Hirst	Delagoa Bay, Aug 16
6	Langdale s	Gray	London via Karachi
	Levanzo s	Gravone	Genoa, Aug 18

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Irria s	Tice	Calcutta, &c
	Goalpara s	Tipper	Persian Gulf
	Naseri s	Costes	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Marca, Adam, for Antwerp, &c
" Flensburg, Suhr, for Hamburg, &c
" Lalpoora, Forbes, for Zanzibar, &c
" Bancoora, Abbott, for Calcutta, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Langdale, for Hamburg, &c
" Armand Behic, for Marseilles
" Nevasa, for Zanzibar, &c

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Ferguson left Liverpool on the evening of 3rd instant.

The Clan Macleren arrived Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 5th instant.

MARSEILLES, SEPT. 5.

The P and O Co's steamer Arabia, which left Bombay on the 20th ultimo arrived here to-day.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—537 bales cotton fly and waste H E Fode and Sons, 45 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 4000 cwts oil cakes Glade and Co; 65 bales wool Cassum Jeosub.
City of Delhi s—1300 cwts mowraseed Nanee Khairaz and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—60 cwts gum G Seppa.

FOR LONDON.

Victoria s—9000 cwts mussoor 3100 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers; 2600 cwts bonemeal E C Nanjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Victoria s—1.97 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co.
Langdale s—1869 cwts linseed M Hamibagbai 10000 cwts wheat Tata and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lowenburg s—2009 cwts wheat bran W and A Graham and Co; 200 bales cotton fly C Hirjee and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Flensburg s—4000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—989 cwts linseed and 150 cwts gingellyseed John Fachiri.
Armand Behic s—1875 cwts mowraseed John Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—640 cwts gingelly oil H E Ellias; 340 cwts gingelly seed Yan Shun and Co; 5 tons old iron Essajee Tajbhoy; 125 cwts gingelly oil A E Jacke ia; 400 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—19 chests opium Silas E Sassoon; 98 chests opium R S N Talati and Co; 125 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 82 chests opium A E J Abraham; 69 chests opium N J Aabraham; 80 chests opium E Noordin and Co; 31 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 56 chests opium Carsetjee Bomonjee and Co; 27 bales twist and 46 1-2 chests opium Talati and Co; 51 chest opium C Ebrahim and Co; 2 1-2 chests opium Shroff and Co.
Capri s—100 bales twist J David.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India," September 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Civil division of the Indian Order of Merit of constable Fatteh Khan of the Peshawar Police, for conspicuous bravery displayed by him on the 9th June at Peshawar, in closing with and arresting alone and unarmed a fanatic who was armed with a knife and pistol and who after stabbing a police constable was attacking unarmed British soldiers in the Peshawar Cantonment

The services of Capt A J Strange 6th Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Comr of Assam for employment in the Assam military police

The services of Lieut A H Peyton officiating Assis Commandant Silchar military police, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C in India

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Major D Prain I M S Director Botanical Survey of India and Supdt Royal Botanic Garden Calcutta is granted under Article 233-C 261 and 308 ( ) of the Civil Service Regulations privilege leave for three months combined with furlough on private affairs for ten months from the 27th Oct or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

Capt A T Gage I M S Curator of the Herbarium Royal Botanic Garden Calcutta is appointed to officiate as Director Botanical Survey of India and Supt Royal Botanic Garden Calcutta during the absence on leave of Major D Prain or until further orders

The following transfers are made in the interest of the public service:—(i) Mr B B Osmaston Deputy Conservator of Forests 2nd grade from Bengal to the Andamans and (ii) from his being relieved by Mr Osmaston of the charge of the Andamans Forests Mr C G Rogers Depy Conservator of Forests 2nd grade is placed on Special duty for two months

The services of Mr W F L Tottenham Depy Conservator of Forests, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Burma with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as Conservator of Forests in Siam

The services of Mr D O W [illegible] Depy Conservator of Forests are replaced at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as Depy Conservator of Forests in Siam

Lieut A A McHarg R E Asst Supt 1st grade Survey of India is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year under Articles 233 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and rule III (b) (ii) of the Military Dept Order No 4 dated 1st Jan from the 15th July or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India;—Second-Lieut David Robert Henry Jackson, 1st Battalion The Loyal North Lancashire Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; officiating Do Co officer 5th Light Infantry dated 8th Aug.

Second-Lieut Jackson is promoted to the rank of Lieut in the India Army subject to H M's approval with effect from the 8th Aug

Lieut Col G Bomford M D C I E Indian Medical Service Bengal is granted the temporary rank of Surg Genl with effect from the 15th Aug whilst officiating is Director Genl India Medical Service and Sanitary Commissioner with the Govt of India during the absence on privilege leave of Surg Genl Sir B Franklin K C I E Indian Medical Service Bengal

Col T E L Bate C I E Indian Medical Service Bengal Inspector Genl of Prisons Punjab is granted the temporary rank of Col with effect from the 15th Aug whilst officiating as Inspector Genl of Civil Hospitals Punjab vice Col J McConaghey M D Indian Medical Service Bengal (on leave).

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval Majors to be Lieut Cols 21st Aug George Willoughby Smith Fryer Military Accounts Dept Granville Henry Loch C I E Supernumerary List.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, September 7.

There will be a lecture by the Adjutant at the B V A Club, Apollo Bunder to-morrow, at 6-45 p.m.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

WHEN

PORT ARTHUR

FALLS

the World will turn to his neighbour and say "I told you so. 'Twas but a question of time."

We have been telling a story for the past 28 years to this effect.

It is but a question of time when you will wear nothing but PURE WOOL.

The longer you delay wearing it the longer you are deprived of the health and comfort connected with it.

And when you have tried it and tell us how pleased and comfortable you feel, we can say "We told you so." We have proved it so often.

Another name for Pure Wool is "LALIMLI.'

When you think of Pure Wool remember that we make anything you can mention with only Pure Wool in it.

Send for Samples now.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

S. ROSE & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1904.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. BRODRICK made a very good case in favour of the Indian Government, the other day, when the Budget Estimates came under consideration. It would be almost a waste of time to discuss those estimates in Parliament, but for the educational influence such discussion may have upon the British public. It is also some satisfaction to us out here, too, since lots of information which even the most skilful and persistent interpellator in the local or supreme Council might fail to obtain, is dragged forth from the Secretary of State. Mr. Brodrick told the House of Commons several things which we knew, but which we had no official information of, and the "Express," for instance, would experience a sense of gratification in discovering the Secretary of State's remarks on Indian military policy were capable of such construction as would substantiate its forecast of "Lord Kitchener's plan to meet General Kuropatkin." Lord Kitchener, said Mr. Brodrick, had gone very carefully into the matter of the re-organisation of the equipment and mobilisation of the Indian Army and had brought forward a scheme, after the most minute consideration, which was now being gone into by the Indian Government, for the purpose of mobilising a larger number of troops from those already in India than it was previously proposed to mobilise in the event of trouble on the North-West Frontier. The tendency for some time past has been to withdraw troops from old stations and carry them north; and from the two facts, our contemporary has deduced all the confirmation it considered necessary. Facilities for more rapid and effective mobilisation were, and still are required, and we may make up our minds that we shall even yet have more to pay. We are further to have power to manufacture weapons, so as to be independent of England in case of hostilities, with the sea between them and us. And we are also to be self dependent for the stores and transport necessary to mobilise our troops. Details are to be laid before the House hereafter, but one point on which we may expect to hear very fully is the question of re-inforcements from England "on which a great deal of the scheme of the Secretary for War is based." That scheme we trust in no way resembles the one Mr. Brodrick propounded when he held charge of the War Office.

The House cannot be congratulated on the accuracy of the information it received as to present prospects. The Secretary of State, the day he made his statement, had just received a telegram announcing that over the greater part of India, including the most densely populated areas, the monsoon promised to be effective and good. And he added the opinion that everybody would agree that, if the history of British government could now be written and the book closed, what our successors or critics would dwell upon would be not the sums spent in defence or preserving civil order and good government, but the amount we had been able to spend in order to make India permanently more immune from those terrible visitations by which enormous numbers of the population had been swept away. Lord Curzon once said something of the same kind at a meeting of the Viceregal Council and cheers greeted it there as they did in the Commons, when Mr. Brodrick was speaking. But the House had not learnt of the aspect of affairs in the Bombay Presidency, nor were hon. members able to anticipate the reports which on Monday caused so much excitement in the bazaar and sent Government paper down an anna. They will be inclined to discount official messages from India hereafter and receive assurances regarding the extraordinary power, which India has shown in recovering from severe visitations of famine, with some degree of apprehension that, in its heart of hearts, the Government of India is already in fear and trembling that another visitation of the kind is close upon it. Mr. Brodrick made much of improved financial position of the country and the advices from which the Government of India were led to believe that the various sources of local revenue will yield two hundred and fifty lakhs above the estimate. He quoted some remarkable figures, which had been placed before him—though he did not say by whom—showing what had been the increase in revenue in everything that denoted the prosperity of the civil population within the last four or five years. He observed that, whereas in old days it took years for the whole of India to recover from famine, the figures he had quoted showed how great was the progress and how soon even the districts concerned now recovered from the effects of scarcity. We have heard of all this before on numerous occasions, but it is little consolation for those who suffer and none for those who die of famine to know that they can be so easily spared and that the country is really no worse off without them.

Sir Henry Fowler, though appreciating the lucidity of Mr. Brodrick's statement, criticised the "systematic manner in which surpluses are under-estimated and the smallness of the effort made to reduce taxation." His sentiments will be widely re-echoed throughout the country. So too his contention that the salt tax, which was slightly reduced last year, ought to have been reduced earlier. Like the income-tax in England, it was a tax easy of imposition and collection, and one which should in time of peace and ordinary administraton be kept as low as possible. We marvel that Sir Henry did not go further than this and advocate the abolition of the tax, considering that the health of the people improves with an increased consumption of salt. Lord George Hamilton seems disposed to concur in this idea, for expressing his satisfaction at hearing that the reduction of the salt tax had recouped itself through increased consumption of the article, he remarked that he would be glad if it were found possible to make a further diminution of the tax. A heavy tax on salt, as the right hon. member observed, hindered many industries, including that of curing fish, a very important industry in this country. Lord George's criticism of the operations in Tibet was also to our liking. The only mistake that was made, in his opinion, was that when we sent the Mission it was allowed to stop so long at one place without going forward, apparently overlooking the fact that the pause was due to a greater mistake—that of sending out a Mission insufficiently strong to encounter resistance and to force its way when its progress was no longer regarded with an appearance of complacency. With a stiff-necked and insolent clique of monks, intoxicated with the exuberance of their own sanctity, said Lord George, with the ring of an old time phrase sounding in his mind, the only method was to be stiff and uncompromising, not in the terms which might be considerate and generous, but in the procedure. Had this method been adopted and a force capable of carrying it out been despatched at the outset, there can be little doubt that the object of the Mission would have already been fulfilled and the troops well on their way back, if not actually in their cantonments, long before their procedure was being discussed in Parliament.

THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

THERE are no more than seven Ministerial appointments in the Australian Government but Federal politics are in such an interesting state that every ambitious man in the Parliament may hope to sit on the Treasury Bench within a reasonable time. The seals of office seem to be much more certainly concealed about the person of an Australian legislator than was the Marshal's baton in the knapsack of a soldier of Napoleon. The first elections for the Federal Parliament took place in 1901, and since then there have been four Prime Ministers with corresponding changes in the rest of the cabinet. Sir E. Barton, the first Premier, found the state of parties such that he was glad to retire to the High Court as soon as it was created, leaving his colleague, Mr. Deakin, to step into his ministerial shoes. Within a year from the assembling of the Parliament, Mr. Deakin advised a dissolution, and after the elections he found himself in a worse position than ever. He continued in office until the demands of the Labour Party, on whose support he existed, became intolerable, and he then gave way for Mr. Watson. Immediately, Mr. G. H. Reid the Conservative or Free Trade leader, made overtures to the Deakinites for a coalition to overthrow the Labour Ministry, but these came to nothing, and Mr. Watson remained Premier until he decided to make a detail of the Arbitration Bill a matter of vital importance. Mr. Reid now gets the chance that was denied to him at the elections; but to form a Government he has been obliged to sink his fiscal views. His coalition cabinet is one of Free traders and Protectionists and to secure agreement the tariff question has had to be put in abeyance. From Mr. Chamberlain's point of view, the situation seems to be less hopeful than ever. With the fiscal question providing no disturbance, Mr. Reid counts upon a majority of four against the United Labour and Protectionist Opposition. But it is clear that his position is less secure than he would have it appear. It was at first given out that Sir George Turner, who was Treasurer in Mr. Deakin's cabinet, had agreed to join Mr Reid's team with a position in all things equal to the nominal Premier. But Sir George Turner has since declined office on the score of ill health. To secure some certain spell of office Mr. Reid has determined on an adjournment of Parliament for two or three weeks and he will then bring up a non-committal programme. But directly the houses re-assemble his position will be assailed by the Opposition on the question of the Federal tariff. While Premier of New South Wales, Mr. Reid showed that nothing short of an absolute vote of no confidence or a heavy defeat at the polls could induce him to relinquish office, and it is to be presumed that he will exhibit the same sticking qualities now that he has attained the Federal Premiership. But the condition of parties renders his position extremely difficult. He cannot hope to hold office much longer than either of his predecessors and the diesolution which Lord Northcote declined to grant to Mr. Watson is merely postponed. Had it taken place at the present juncture, there seems little doubt that the Labour party would have been returned with a working majority, while every thing points to an increase of their power when the general election does take place. This is now so clearly recognised, and the present balance of parties has proved so unworkable that some of the more thoughtful leaders of opinion in Australia are advocating a new principle in the selection of ministers. Party Government, they declare, has been a failure, and it is proposed that the cabinet should be an elective body. The chaos of state politics lends additional support to the plea; but it is not clear that, even if the proposal were adopted, the party caucuses would not still pull the wires.

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN OUDH.

A RECENT note on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Province of Oudh during the year ending 31st December 1903 shows that there was a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases decided, due, it is said, to the lesser institutions of cases. With the exception of, in the districts of Bara Banki, Kheri, Hardoi and Fyzabad, the number of offences of all kinds fell off. The Lucknow district shows the largest decrease. The number of offences reported in that district in 1903 fell short of those reported in the previous year by 1,383, owing to a decrease in Municipal and vaccination cases. The Sultanpur and Unao districts follow next with falls of 497 and 464. Then come Rai Bareilly, Gonda and Partabgarh, which show decreases of 250, 181, and 109, respectively. The number of offences reported under the Indian Penal Code was less by 1,889 in 1903 than in the preceding year. The decrease was chiefly due to a fall of 120 reports in rioting and other offences against public tranquillity, 250 in prosecutions for false charges, 150 in offences affecting public health, with 1,100 cases of hurt and 250 of assault. The decrease in rioting was shared by all the districts in Oudh, Hardoi showing the greatest change. Another satisfactory feature is the decrease in the number of thefts and other offences against property reported in Lucknow, Fyzabad and Gonda. This is partly due to the more prosperous times; but the vigorous preventive measures of the year before in these districts may be, to some extent, the cause. Corresponding with the decrease in the number of offences, the total number of persons brought to trial fell from 57,067 to 55,308. The number of the more severe forms of punishment, death, transportation and rigorous imprisonment show a falling off, while the number of cases, in which simple imprisonment was inflicted and fines were imposed, increased.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE less aggressive form which, according to the home papers, the Lancashire team has been recently showing is partly, no doubt, due to overwork. The weather and the exigencies of championship have allowed little respite. The M. C. C. rule is that each first-class county must play home-and-home matches with at least seven counties. There are fifteen first-class counties, and Lancashire plays all of them except Hampshire. Some counties, notably Middlesex, play fewer, no doubt with some antiquated idea that cricket matches are games rather than business. Would Lancashire lose prestige, if the number of matches played annually were reduced? This question has been put and answered in the negative in one of the home papers, and there is no need to reduce the list of matches to the actual minimum. While on the subject of the County Championship, we notice with pleasure that an advisory committee has just made a recommendation to the M. C. C. that Northamptonshire's claim to be a first-class county be granted.

MR. REID, the new Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, is in more senses than one a man of weight. He recently visited the Flemington Racecourse, Melbourne, and was induced to apply a severe test to the weighing machine. He registered 18st. 4 1-2lb.

NOT for years has the West-End business community reaped so good a harvest from visitors as this year. Although owing to the St. Louis Exhibition as many Americans did not come over as usual, this was more than compensated for by the enormous increase of tourists from Continental Europe. The number of Colonials, especially Australians and New Zealanders, was also above the average, and the same remark applies to those hailing from the provinces.

IT was only an interlude. Sir Edmund reverted to his proper business. The Azores got a Consul, and Hungary a Consul-General with local rank of second Secretary at Vienna, where, by and by, that second Secretary was to return as Ambassador. Intermediately, Sir Edmund had to do, as Minister Plenipotentiary, with the Argentine and Paraguay. Then came Denmark, Greece, and Belgium; and, after Vienna, the diplomatic crown of Paris which has fitted him so well.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Russo-Japanese war, the work on the Central Asian Railway actively proceeds. This line is to connect Orenburg with Tashkend, and it is of equal importance in the opening up of Central Asia, to trade in general and for the concentration of Russian troops on the Indian frontier. More than 543 kilometres of rails are laid on the section Tashkend-Kazabinsk. The whole line, except the rather numerous bridges, will be finished about the middle of September.

DURING the long-continued Australian drought the millions of rabbits frozen and exported to England each year seemed sufficient to keep the Antipodean farmers' plague within bounds. But with the present good season the numbers have grown prodigiously, and pastoralists and agriculturists are agitating for the Government to revive the reward of £50,000 for an efficient method of destorying the pests. Practical men believe that the best way for dealing with the matter will be found in the development of the bacilli of infectious diseases destructive to rabbits, but innocuous to other animals and to man.

THE superstition which so strongly permeates all classes in Russia is sure to receive a stimulus from the birth of a Tsarevitch at the present juncture, says the "World" and when the Tsar himself does not hesitate to hail the event as an omen of the prosperous conclusion of the present war, it is hardly surprising to find his subjects anticipating a happy issue out of their Far Eastern afflictions as the assured sequel of the domestic event of last week. As not infrequently happens, the rise of a new superstition coincides, in this case, with the collapse of an old one, for the birth of the Russian heir has given the "coup de grace" to the well-known prophecy, widely believed in Russia within the past few years, that seven daughters, but no son, were destined to be born to the Imperial couple.

REPARTEE serves a purpose at nothing else can. One may say of it, as Thackery said of the judicious use of the first personal pronoun, that it is the shortest cut between two given points. Unfortunately the art of repartee seems lately to have gone into disuse; we are less boisterous in our laughter than we used to be, and our clubs and green-rooms no longer echo with the "coups de rire" that used to greet a smart sally or a quick retort. Mr. J. M. Barrie is credited by the "Daily Mail" with a repartee that deserves to live, and so far as we remember it has no exact precedent for turn or neatness. A pushing young actor who is playing understudy in one of Mr. Barrie's plays, found his opportunity the other night through the illness of his principal. He accordingly flooded his managerial and influential acquaintance with telegrams, announcing "I play So-and-So's part to-night." Except that the theatre was comparatively empty, this breathless disclosure produced no result; merely a telegram in reply from Mr. Barrie to this effect: "Thanks for the warning." That quiet setback ought to keep young ambition in his place for some time to come; and its repetition in any company where wit is welcome should always produce what Leigh Hunt called "a peal of giggles."

THE SUBJECTION OF MOROCCO.

ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW.

[BY DOUGLAS M. GANE.]

FROM the quaintness of its attractions Tangier is one of the most interesting towns within reach of the average hard-worked Englishman. Situated within sight of Cape Tarifa, the southernmost point of Spain, and within a few miles of Cape Spartel, the northernmost point of Africa, and being the port in Morocco most easily reached from either Cadiz or Gibraltar, it has come to be distinguished as the spot where Europe and Africa meet. It is cosmopolitan in the broadest sense of the term. Not only are all the nationalities of Southern Europe and Northern Africa represented in the crowds which throng its streets, but its shores are washed by the mingled waters of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, for it is in the neighbourhood of Tangier that they meet.

It was night when we reached it, writes Douglas M. Gane in the "Pall Mall Gazette", and the full moon rested upon its amphitheatre of snow white buildings. In the bay lay a German warship, and shafts of light issued from its innumerable open portholes. By contrast with the broad belt of reflected moonlight which marked the position of the town, the vessel looked a conspicuous object. Not until morning did we go ashore, the early morning, before the sun had had time to disperse the night mists. They hung between us and the land like a curtain, that dissolved as we approached, revealing for one transitory moment, as the buildings took shape, a veritable glory of sunlit opal. But it quickly passed away, and in its place there broke upon us the clear-cut towers of mosques, the masts of feluccas moored under the city wall, and a group of native boys upon the pier who were watching our approach.

We were anxious to secure the services of a particular guide, and began to inquire for him. "You want Eugene, the guide?" a dozen boys shouted as we stepped on to the pier. "Me show you Eugene," they clamoured in unison (people in Morocco always talk together), and as many pairs of legs started off ahead. One boy, however, a tall lank fellow, hung round us whispering confidentially soft words that showed a nice knowledge of the international jealousies of the place. "Allemagne no good—English bery good!" he insisted. There, we saw, was where the British mercantile shoe was beginning to pinch, and young Morocco knew it. We were in a country of which we possessed the bulk of the trade, and it was Germany, not France, that threatened to take it from us. "Allemagne no good—English bery good!" told us better than all the Consular reports who were our real rivals on the coast.

We had hardly reached the end of the pier when Eugene greeted us. He was quiet courtesy itself, and was prepared to provide mules and give us his services for the day. We felt we had fallen into good hands. He was the reflection of the town he lived in, one of those cosmopolitan fellows you meet in foreign seaports who have been everywhere, seem to speak all languages, and call no country their home. By profession a guide, nature had given him a philosophic habit of thought, and he had a way of looking under the surface of things that made him an interesting and instructive companion.

By midday we had made the round of the city—a place so familiar to British tourists—and had just emerged from the Kasbah or Citadel. Immediately outside the gateway is a low mound on which formerly the bastinado was administered. Tired with our round of sight-seeing we sat there for a while. Beneath us lay a broad expanse of flat-roofed dwellings with here and there the tower of a mosque or the dome of a tomb and bounded by a belt of blue sunlit Mediterranean water. Eugene was communicative and I took occasion to question him upon his view of the comparative aspects of civilisation and barbarism.

"How do the Moors regard the progress of Western civilisation?" He asked. "They must be aware of the great advances we have made in science and the benefits they have brought us?"

"I should say," Eugene rejoined, "the Moor has very little knowledge of the blessings of civilisation, and is quite indifferent to them. Your Medeterranean Fleet is seen off the coast, and the meaning of it is not lost, but I doubt if it arouses in the mind of any a feeling of national envy."

"Perhaps not," I replied, "but civilisation has its more attractive side. Look for instance, at its effect upon municipal life. Contrast this town, for example, with a city like Birmingham—the neglect in the case of the one, the care and order in the case of the other!"

My companion's answer was to the point. "Though the streets are neglected," he said, "the homes are not. You see, what concerns the Moor as an individual he does, what concerns him as a citizen he leaves undone. What it is his business to do, and his alone, he attends to. What it is everybody's business to do, and no one's in particular, he neglects. There is no corporate life in Morocco, and so none of the external cleanliness and order that come from municipal control. But, unpleasant as the result is, you must not take it as indicative of the character of the Moor as an individual. It only indicates the characters of the Moors a community. You might almost frame a definition of barbarism upon this, for barbarism is a condition of things in which the individual is developed at the expense of the State, as in civilisation the State has developed at the expense of the individual."

I remarked to Eugene that the cruelty of the Moorish Government did not seem to have robbed the people of their good spirits.

"No," he said, "the cheerfulness of Moorish life is its chief feature. You might well expect that the harsh methods of the Government should have cast a gloom over the people, but, as you see, they are like great children who have not yet come to the knowledge of the cares of the world. Speaking generally, they have little fear of dying, and so no great anxiety about living. They possess no property in security, and so have no undue desire to add to it, and no overwhelming care about preserving it. In a word, they do not worry, and worry is the bane of civilisation." Here Eugene paused, as if concentrating his powers upon the utterance of a general truth. "Civilisation," he continued, "has certainly given us new inducements to living, but with a love of life it has brought a fear of death, and with a passion for wealth a dread of poverty, so that what we have gained in one way we have lost in another.

"But where civilisation benefits mankind," I interposed, "is in mitigating the severity of natural law, and surely that should commend itself to a people amongst whom only the strong have a chance of surviving?"

"None the less," said Eugene, "civilisation exacts its penalties."

"You refer to the survival of the unfit which the tender conscience of the time permits?" I inquired.

"Not only so," he replied, "I speak of the subjection of the individual. In a state of civilisation the sacrifice of the individual's general powers to the need for the cultivation of one has given rise to a deficiency that makes him more and more dependent on the community, so that were he thrown again upon his own resources he would be at a loss. The Moor's aversion from civilisation may be only instinctive, but at least he has an argument on his side, if he came to analyse it.

I can hardly agree with you, I observed. The achievements of the British race, for instance, have been due to our men being able to push beyond the bounds of civilisation and to live there.

But how often have these very men you speak of been those whose individuality has been superior to subjection, and who have fled from society rather than have their faculties narrowed to a fine cutting edge. The question, as it presents itself to me, has more than academic interest. You are surprised that the Moor does not want your civilisation, and you ask me why. And I tell you the probability is that, while he admits the abundance of the harvest it yields, he counts the cost. Let me make my meaning clear. The Moor would acknowledge your skill in medicine, for instance, but he would point to the declining health that had called it forth.

(Concluded on page 6.)

KUROPATKIN'S PLIGHT.

REAR-GUARD ANNIHILATED.

IS RETREAT CUT OFF?

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) says it is announced that the united Russian forces are now north of Yentai where a detachment was left to cover the retreat, but it is rumoured late this evening that General Kuropatkin's rear-guard has been almost annihilated and that the main body is in imminent danger of being surrounded.

General Kuropatkin reports that the retreat on the night of the 4th was carried out in good order and the rear-guard stopped the enemy's insignificant attempts at pursuit.

The Japanese on the 4th inst. strengthened their forces against the Russian left, extending their line from Yentai mines northward. Simultaneously the Japanese were seen crossing the Taitse and marching in the direction of Mukden.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER, 6.

A special cablegram to the "Statesman" dated London September 5 says: General Stackelberg's army of 25,000 men has been destroyed west of Liao-yang.

The Japanese captured 200 guns.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON SEPT. 6.

The Tsar, the Dowager Empress and several Grand Dukes yesterday inspected the Baltic Fleet at Kronstadt,

The "Standard" praises the moderation with which the Japanese are celebrating the epoch making victory which has definitely made them one of the great military Powers of the world. The "Standard" adds that it is the first time for centuries that Europe has gone down before Asia.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Yentai on the 5th inst that heavy fighting to the north-east of that place took place on that day and that the Japanese are pressing northward along the ridges east of the Railway.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that a Russian correspondent telegraphs that the Japanese are within twenty-five miles of the town and that preparations have begun to evacuate Mukden.

The press censorship has been removed to Harbin.

Reuter (Tokio) wires this afternoon that it is reported the Russians have retired beyond Yentai which Kuroki has occupied.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

Reuter (Chifu) says that the second general assault on Port Arthur from the 27th to the 31st ultimo, was repulsed everywhere except at Palungshan which was firmly occupied.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) says that the instructions from the Russian Government have been successfully conveyed to its cruiser St. Petersburg in the South African waters.

There is no news of the Smolensk.

Telegrams, dated Colombo September 6th, state:—Intelligence from Chifu states that strong representations have been made by the Japanese Minister to the Chinese Government at Peking regarding the Chinese Government's general neglect of neutrality laws.

The German authorities at Kiao-chau have notified to the Japanese that any ship entering the harbour at night without lights will be fired upon. Precaution is being taken to guard against another Chifu incident.

A German cruiser remains on guard outside the harbour.

Russia is spending a million pounds weekly, and it is estimated that by the end of the year her capital loss, including the initial outlay, will be a hundred million pounds,

The Japanese expenditure for the first twelve months will be sixty millions sterling. Russia's transportation expenses cost ten thousand pounds weekly, and on food supplies she is spending two hundred thousand pounds.

Strict censorship on all communications from Port Arthur is established at Niuchwang. Every message is read, and every traveller interrogated.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Among so superstitious a people as the mass of the Russians even of the better-educated classes are, the sinking of the Rurik will be looked upon as a very bad omen, writes a Russian correspondent. Rurik (Roderick) was the founder of the Russian Kingdom in the ninth century, when the Warangian confederation of warrior clans—composed of Swedes, Norwegians, Angles, and Goths—overcame the Finnish and Slav tribes of what is now Northern Russia.

A paper like the "Novoe Vremya," which had a good deal to do with the provocations to Japan, and therefore with the getting up of the war, still tries to keep up the bluffing game, predicting, day after day, the coming great victory on sea and land. This is what it writes in its last issue, just before the arrival of the news about the destruction of the Rurik, the best man-of-war Russia had:—

"We still concentrate ourselves; we still gather together our forces on sea and land, in order to measure ourselves with the enemy in a decisive battle. Our fleet is intact; and now, after six months, it is perhaps even more threatening for Japan and her navy which, by its losses, and by its having had to remain, for half a year, in preparation for war, is very much weakened (!) Port Arthur is still in our hands, and the many sacrifices and persistent attempts of the Japanese to take it from us, are, and will be, in vain. . . . The end will crown the work."

This is the kind of information one of the most-quoted Petersburg papers vouchsafes to its readers. "Qui est-ce qu'on trompe ici?"

There can be no doubt that the successes the Japanese have had are attributable to their remarkable advance in scientific accomplishments, their astounding personal bravery, and the high standard of intellectual culture among the people at large. Japan has a population of 45,000,000; the Russian Empire more than 140,000,000. But in Japan 4,362,023 children attend school; in Russia only 4,193,594. It need not be said that the difference is still greater as regards the higher educational establishments in Japan compared with Russia.

Brute force against all progressive elements in the Tsar's Empire continues the maxim of the Petersburg Government. From Helsingfors the report comes that at Kexholm the second burgomaster, Dr. Krook, and Mr. Hedin, another prominent citizen, have been arrested and transported to Wiborg. In Salo Mr. Weisell, the head of the town, has been imprisoned on the charge of having distributed forbidden prints. A number of notable men in Finland have been transported to St. Petersburg and imprisoned in the Peter-Paul fortress, where General Schaumann is still kept as a captive. The new Governor of Finland, Prince Obolenski, notorious for his severity against the peasantry in Russia, does all in his power to make himself as hated as Bobrikoff was, and at the same time boldly declares that it will be easy for him to conciliate society in Helsingfors.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KOREA ANN JAPAN.

Diplomatic Appointments.

LONDON SEPT. 6.

Mr. Stevens, Councillor to the Japanese Legation at Washington, has been appointed diplomatic representative of Japan, and M. Magata, the Director of the Revenue Board at Tokio, has been appointed Financial Adviser in Korea under the Treaty signed at Seoul on the 22nd August whereby Korea undertakes not to enter into engagements with any foreign Powers without consulting Japan.

RUSSIAN MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

M. Plehve's Successor.

ESCAPE OF THE ASSASSIN.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) announces that Senator Platonoff, a member of the Council of State, has been appointed Minister of the Interior and Chief of the Police, in succession to the late M. Plehve.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 6.

A special cablegram to the "Statesman" says that M. de Plehve's assassin has escaped from prison in St. Petersburg with the assistance of two Nihilists disguised as gendarmes.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

The End of the Concordat.

CHURCH DISESTABLISHMENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

M. Combes, speaking at Auxelle, declared that the Concordat was no longer possible, and the only solution was the separation of Church and State by mutual consent.

BRITISH ARMY MANŒUVRES.

General French's Embarkation.

The work accomplished at the embarkation of General French's force was more extensive than anything of a similar nature carried out during the South African War.

11,600 troops, 2,700 horses and mules, 60 guns, 175 waggons and 140 carts and ambulances were embarked.

LONDON SEPT. 6.

The stampede of Cavalry horses at Southampton deprived General French of his two principal mounted units, the eight and fourteenth Hussars, but the gap was immediately filled by the First Dragoon Guards who marched fifty miles from Aldershot to the docks in twenty-four hours.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

The situation at Marseilles is unchanged. The P. and O. steamer Arabia sailed for London, without discharging her Marseilles cargo.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

THE CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

SIR A. T. ARUNDEL'S ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA SEPT. 5.

Sir A. T. Arundel, in opening the Conference of Irrigation Engineers at Simla to-day said:—"Gentlemen—I am not going to inflict upon you a long address or to take any part in you discussions, but I should like to welcome you all here to this Conference as experts in Irrigation from all parts of India, and to express my hope and conviction that the meeting will be of great advantage to irrigation in the future. I think that for every branch of administration it would be very much better if the officers in every Province were to know a great deal more than they do of what is going on in every other Province of India. Improvements may have been in force for years in one province that are unknown in others, and it is possible that system, and methods that have become obsolete in one part of India may still exist in others from want of information. It seems to me that a meeting like this, of men who are not only experts in irrigation but enthusiasts in their profession, will be of very great benefit in the future and will act as a great stimulus. I anticipate further that subsequently by inter-communication by letter there will be an advantage not only to irrigation systems which have been constructed but also to those which are under construction and in contemplation. I only wish to again express my sincere hope and conviction that these conferencer will be attended with great benefits in the future."

Representatives from other provinces will preside on succeeding days.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION.

FURTHER CASUALTIES.

With regard to the accident to the Goalundo mail train on Sunday morning, besides the five men killed in the treasure van, five others were injured, though not seriously. The injured men had immediate attention.

The line was cleared by 3 p.m. on Sunday.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL MACDONALD.

THE KHAM FORCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT 5.

A telegram from General Macdonald dated Lhassa August 30, 5 a.m. is as follows:—

Nothing unusual occurred on the 27th and 28th.

On the 29th a survey party was sent 13 miles up the main Kichu valley, escorted by one company of the 32nd and a section of Mounted Infantry.

The officers and a reconnoitring patrol of Mounted Infantry proceeded to Pemba Jong La and report that the Khamforce about 800 strong is said to be in Camp about 12 miles beyond Pemba Jong La.

There has been heavy rain every night for the last three nights. A severe snow storm was reported on the night of 23rd at Balung and low temperature on the Karola.

A convoy has left for Chaksam Ferry and some sick for the base hospital, escorted by one company of the 8th Gurkhas and a section of Mounted Infantry.

The medical report on the condition of the wounded officers is as follows:—Major Lye, 23rd Pioneers, has proceeded to India en route for England, Lieut. Bowden-Smith, Royal Fusiliers and Captain Kelly, I. M. S., have recovered and are doing duty; Lieut. Mitchell, 23rd Pioneers, and Captain Young I.M.S., are doing well.

GYANTSE SEPT. 6.

Lhassa, September, 2nd:—The annual caravan from Mongolia has stopped at Reting, four marches north of Lhassa.

The Tibetans will not allow it to proceed, owing to the fear of a disturbance or arousing our suspicions.

The Mongolians are well armed, and bring in large quantities of ponies, turquoises and Russian piece-goods and knicknacks.

A RAILWAY BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

TO REPLACE THE RAILWAY SECRETARIAT.

SIMLA SEPTEMBER 6.

The sanction of the Secretary of State has bee received by the Government of India to the formation of a Board to manage the construction and working of Indian Railways and thus to undertake the duties now carried on in the Railway Secretariat of the Government of India. The Board will consist of a Chairman and two members with a Secretary and necessary technical and clerical establishments, and will be outside of, but subordinte to, the Government of India. A further communication as to the personnel of the Board is expected.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NEXT FRIDAY'S MEETING.

The business at the next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legistative Council will comprise of (1) referring of the Indian Stamp Act amendment Bill to the Select Committee of Hon Mr. Richards, Mr. Hewett, Colonel Montgomery and Sir Edward Law; (2) the passing of the Indian Emigration Bill and the Indian Articles of War Bill; and (3) the introduction of the Bill to supplement the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. Ollivant "L" Battery, R. H. A, has been posted to the home establishment.

Capt. Archdale D. S. O, from seconded list has been posted to the 66th Battery R, F. A. Jhansi.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieut. Browne "F" Battery and Lieut Bates "X" Battey R. H. A.

Lieut. Fanshawe R. G. A has been selected for appointment to the Indian Ordnance department.

2nd Lieut. Hardcastle, East Lancashires, qualified Indian Army candidate, is posted to the Bombay Command.

2nd Lieuts. Steele and Rees, 13th Hussars, embark in October to join their regiment in India.

Captain Platt, 1st Gloucesters, has been appointed Adjutant, 5th Battalion of that Regiment.

Lieut. H. Kilgour, R. G. A., embarks for India this month to join the Indian Army.

Lieut. Colonel J. H. E. Reid A. A. G. is granted substantive rank of Colonel from 1st July 1904.

Good service pensions have been granted to the following Officers: Major General Sir O'Moore Creagh I.A., Major General Sir E.G. Barrow I.A. and Colonel Hamilton I. M. S.

Lieutenant Speight and 2nd-Lieutenant Edgar R. E. come out to India in December next.

Major Mathias, D.S.O., and Captain Clark, R. A. M. C come out shortly for a tour of service and will join the Punjab Command.

Lieutenant Colonel Day, R. E., proceeds home on reversion to the Imperial Establishment.

It has been ruled that as a soldier discharged with ignominy would not be granted a furlough on discharge, he would not be entitled to furlough gratuity.

Lieutenant Murray, Bedfordshire Regiment, is posted to the Bengal Command on admission to the Indian Army.

Lieutenant Home, 41st Dogras is appointad to the Transport Branch, S. and T. Corps, to command the 8th Mule Corps at Rawalpindi.

Brigadier-General Praudfoot, Commanding Bombay District, has proceeded on one month's privilege-leave, Colonel Hardy, Cheshire Regiment, commands, the District during his absence.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS SEPT. 6.—Molesworth, Lieut., Bo., R.E., on leave, from Poona.

Baugh, Major, Bo., 105th Maharattas, on duty, from Bhuj.

Hammersley-Smith, Lieut., Bo., York and Lanc. Regt., on duty, from Mhow.

Darroch, Capt., Bo., A. and S. Highlanders, on leave from Poona.

Mathews, Capt., Bo., R.A.M.C., on duty, from Neemuch.

Pritchard, Major, MS., 82nd Punjabis, on leave, from Belgaum.

Peel, Lieut., Beng., 2nd York Regt., on leave, from Cawnpore.

Stivens, Major, Punj., Cantt. Magistrate, from leave, from England.

Bowler, Lieut., Punj., 1st Wilts. Regt., on leave, from Rawalpindi.

MacMullen, Lieut. Punj., 15th Sikhs, on leave, from Fort Lockhart.

Gilmon, Major, Punj., S. W. Borderers, on duty from Dalhousie.

DEPARTURES SEPT. 6.—Molesworth, Lieut., Bo., R.E., on leave, to Karachi.

Hammersley-Smith, Lieut., Bo., York and Lanc. Regt., on duty, to Mhow.

Cameron, Lieut., Punj., 23rd Cavalry, F. Force, to join, to Nowshera.

Captain H. C, Johnstone, Brigade Major, Bombay District, is granted ten days' leave of absence from the 7th to the 16th instant. During his absence Captain A. S. Ash, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, will perform the duties of Brigade-Major.

PRESIDENCY ASSAULT AT ARMS.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 6.

The second day of the Presidential assault-at-arms came off on the race course to-day and also at the Gymnasium.

The bayonet combats by teams were very keenly contested. The York and Lancasters and the Seaforth Highlanders remained in for the finals.

In the same events for natives, only two teams entered, the 48th Deccan Infantry and the 103rd Mahrattas. The finals will be decided on Thursday.

In the competition, the sword mounted vs. bayonet, all the mounted men were vanquished, and the following four Infantry men were left in for the finals, namely Naik Indursing of the Gymnastic Staff, Sapper Balla Parsal Dube, 103rd Mahrattas and Naik Sambajrao Sirke, 3rd Sappers.

In the combat sword vs. bayonet, mounted Sergeant Ashdown and the Gymnastic Staff and Lance Sergeant Ayre, Seaforth Highlanders, were left in for the finals, the 3rd prize being given to Lance Sergeant Ford of the Royal Scots.

In the same events for natives Lance Naik Shaikh Mukdun and Private Shaik Mahomed, 103rd Mahrattas, were left in for the finals, the 3rd prize being given to Havildar Fakir Babah, 99th Deccan Infantry.

Heads and Posts—1st Kote Duffedar Maula Makbh, Governor's Body Guard, Rs. 20, 2nd Duffedar Nathasing, 30th Lancers Rs. 10, 3rd Duffedar Pakhasing 31st Lancers Rs. 5.

Heads and Posts for British toops, 1st Bombardier Carnegie, 18th Field Battery Rs. 30 2nd Sergeant Quinn 10th Hussars Rs. 15. 3rd Sergeant Perkins, 45th Battery Rs. 10.

In the afternoon, to-day, mounted events were contested on the race course. The attendance was large chiefly of military men.

The Riding and Jumping competitions were closely contested and were won by the 18th Field Battery by 95 points, 40th Battery being second with 83 points and 75th Battery third with 82 points.

In Tent Pegging with lance, open for native officers, 27 competed, some beautiful displays were given by native officers of cavalry. The runs were very close, the pace being fast. The 31st Cavalry showed up best, Jamedar Assaram of that regiment taking all pegs in a grand style.

Sword versus Lance, mounted:—1st prize Duffedar Pakhasing, 31st Lancers, Rs. 30; 2nd prize Duffedar Nathasing, 30th Lancers, Rs. 15; 3rd prize Duffedar Gulam Mahomed Khan, 29th Lancers, Rs. 10.

Sword versus Lance, mounted:—1st prize Sergeant Prowse, 18th Battery, Rs. 40, and also a silver medal presented by the Royal Military Tournament, London Committee; 2nd prize Corporal Murton, Royal Fusilers Rs. 20; 3rd prize Sergeant Behenna Rs. 10.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The annual cricket match Poona versus Bombay Gymkhana was started at 11-30 a. m. to-day. The home team won the toss and elected to bat. Messrs. Wilkins and Leslie went in to face the bowling of Milne and Ainsworth. Play continued steady, Wilkins doing most of the scoring until Ainsworth caught Leslie at cover. Captain Greig replaced him. Fielding being close, 90 appeared on the board, the result of one and a quarter of an hour's play out of which Wilkins made half a century. The first wicket fell for 44. The score rose to a century in less than an hour and a half. Shortly after Greig sent a ball to Captain Langhorne at cover slip, who accepted it, the board showing 102-2-27. General Spens following, opened his score immediately with a boundary. The next decade being notched in a few minutes play was marked almost [without an incident till the score stood at 180 out of which Wilkins made 83. Powell and West relieved Ainsworth and Milne at the bowling. When the bell rang for tiffin the score stood at 166.

Play was resumed after tiffin. the two not-outs going in. General Spens extended his score to 53 when he was stumped by Langhorne (194—3—53). Carroll filled his place. All this time Wilkins was playing steadily and scored, and the century was not long in coming, Wilkins made some excellent cuts and brought his century up amid applause and reached 118 when he got stumped out by Langhorne (244-4-118). Milne and Ainsworth replaed West and Powell at bowling. Carroll was steadily compiling runs when Hartley went to join him. After a couple of overs West went in place of Milne. Soon after Hartley lost his partner, Carrol being clean bowled by West (263-5-38). Noake joined Hartley for a few minutes when the latter was bowled by Ainsworth (263-6-8). Stevens joined Noake when score was raised to 280. Within the third century Stevens succumbed to a ball from Ainsworth (299-7-14). Butler went in, but the score did not increase. Butler at length opened his score. The third century was hoisted after a while. Noake was given l-b-w. (299-8-18) Dickson joined Butler. West managed to remove Butler's bails (330-9-21). Thew the last man in at once began scoring by a boundary, in another boundary hit he was bewled out (339-10-8.)

Bombay then sent in Captain Langhorne and Aston, Dickson being wicket-keeper and Stevens and Greig bowling. Aston was clean bowled by Greig (1-1-0) Major Carnegy took his place, and when the score was steadily coming to 20 was clean bowled by Stevens (20-2-9). Powell was the next man in, 40 was soon telegraphed. The very next ball sent Powell home clean bowled by Greig (42-3-5). Langhorne going in kept the field lively for a while. Half a century appearing, a change of bowling was made, Noake going to relieve Greig. When 70 was telegraphed time was called. The match will be resumed to-morrow. The following are the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Mr Wilkins, st Langhorne, b Ainsworth	118
Major Leslie, c Ainsworth, b Milne	17
Captain Greig, c Capt Langhorne b Milne	27
General Spens, st Langhorne, b Powell	53
Mr Carroll, b West	38
Mr Hartley, b Ainsworth	8
Mr Noake l-b-w, b West	18
Colonel Stevens, b Ainsworth	14
Hon'ble Butler, b Powell	21
Mr Dickson, not out	11
Mr Thew b Milne	8
Extras	6
Total	339

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Captain Langhorne, not out	28
Mr Aston, b Greig	0
Major Carnegy, b Stevens	9
Mr Langhorne, not out	17
Extras	11
Total	70

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Lord and Lady Lamington, accompanied by Colonel Owen, Mr. DuBoulay and Captains Bayford and Meynell, left Poona by the mid-day train for Ahmednagar, the departure being private. A few officials were present on the platform and the usual salute was fired by the Kirkee Saluting Battery.

SOME American "criminal post cards" having come under the notice of Superintendent Sharp of the Criminal Investigation Department, Victoria, that officer is considering the advisability of adopting a similar method of tracing the criminals of this State. The "criminal post card" commends itself as one of the most ingenious ideas yet devised for tracing offenders. It is simply a post card upon which the likeness of the man wanted is photographed and which bears also a printed description of the criminal with his record. The cards thus illustrated are circulated among the police, and sent also to any place where the wanted man might be likely to be. The special advantage of this system lies in the widespread publicity given to the card, as well as the handiness whith wich it may be carried and produced for reference.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE JAPANESE OBJECTIVE.

London, August 20.—The latest reports from Liao-yang state that the objective now of the Japanese forces in north-western Manchuria is Mukden.

There have been further demonstrations of hostility by the Chunchuses against the Russians, and numerous reports have come to hand of troops of the latter being killed by those tribes by way of retribution for their villages being devastated by the troops.

There are now many Japanese troops along the Chinese railway from Pekin towards Sin-min tun, about 40 miles to the west of Mukden.

The German authorities have sent 100 men to a position fifteen miles east of Kiao-chau, to prevent the Japanese erecting a wireless telegraph station there.

Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador at Washington in an interview with reference to the Rechitelni incident in Chifu harbour, said that the grand scheme of Mr. John Hay, Secretary of State for the United States, by which the Powers were to insure the neutrality of China, had gone to wreck. The entire Chinese question was now open to all eventualities.

THE RUSSIAN HARVEST.

A SPLENDID CROP.

The harvest of the Russian Government of Samara is said to be the best for many years, being about 1,400 million poods (something like 800,000,000 bushels.)

ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA.

AN ARBITRATION TREATY.

Negotations, said to be the outcome of King Edward's visit to Marienbad, are progressing for the conclusion of an Arbitration Treaty between Austria-Hungary and Great Britain.

SOCIALISTS IN CONGRESS.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN FEUD.

An international congress of Socialists, held at Amsterdam, has, by a majority of 25 over five, endorsed a resolution previously passed at a similar gathering at Dresden censuring the policy of opportunism which is being observed by the French Socialist leader, M Jaures.

The latter, who was amongst the members of the congress, thereupon had a tilt at the German Socialists, by observing: 'The Germans derived their electoral rights from the Sovereign. We won ours by barricades.'

Herr Bebel, leader of the German Socialists, retorted: 'To Napoleon III. you owe the suffrage, but it was Bismarck who captured that Emperor.'

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

PREPARATIONS FOR RELIEF.

The Government of Bombay having requested information from District Officers as to the preparations for the relief of distress in the event of famine occurring in the Presidency have received replies on which the following resolution has been prepared:—

As regards subordinate civil establishments Government observe with satisfaction that the Collectors of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Sholapur and Bijapur have a sufficient number of suitable men available for employment if the need arises. They should be requested to prepare and keep ready for immediate use, if required, a scheme of appointments to be carried out on the commencement of famine relief operations. The Collector of Dharwar should be requested to prepare a similar scheme from his lists and from such further information as he may find it necessary to call for, and have it ready for immediate use in case the late rains fail in the three talukas mentioned in paragraph 1 of his report.

In the case of all five districts it appears that the Executive Engineers are not prepared with lists of additional men for employment in the upper and lower subordinate grades of the Public Works Department in case of famine being declared. They should be requested to prepare such lists at once and to keep ready a scheme of appointments such as is referred to in paragraph 1.

Arrangements should in like manner be made for the appointment of subordinate medical officers immediately on their employment becoming necessary.

The various branches of the superior staff in each district will be strengthened according to requirements as the situation develops.

In all districts except Dharwar the povision of tools is reported to be adequate for the commencement of operations. Arrangements should be made beforehand for the issue of the tools required for any test works that it may be necessary to open, for the replenishing of the stock if unfortunately the opening of test works has to be extended and their conversion into regular relief works undertaken, and in anticipation of the latter contingency arrangements should be made for obtaining, directly they are required, necessary supplies of hutting and other materials.

The action reported in paragraph 4 of the letter from the Collector of Ahmedabad is approved. Similar action should be taken in other threatened districts, the sub-divisional officers being required to proceed at once on rapid tours through their charges. The test works to be opened in case of necessity should be selected, the sites of works and of camps (if any) should be chosen with due regard to the water-supply available, and adequate supplies of tools, stationery, forms, and all materials required for the equipment of the works should be held in readiness for immediate use, together with the establishments under the schemes to be prepared in accordance with paragraph 1.

The Provisional Famine Relief Code will be issued shortly, and operations, if they become necessary, should be conducted in accordance with its provisions.

These orders should be communicated to all Collectors, and those who have been requested to report on their districts and have not yet done so, should be requested to expedite their reports.

Paragraph 4 of the letter of the Collector of Ahmedabad is as follows:—Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris have been ordered to tour actively in their charges and embody the result of their observation in their letters to me every alternate day. Circle Inspectors are being made to tour actively in their Circles. I have warned my Assistants that if rain continues to hold off, they will be required to proceed early next month to their talukas and report on the situation in detail. I have arranged in consultation with the Executive Engineer, Gujarat Irrigation, to open six test works when the necessity arises. These works are, I understand, such as have been sanctioned to be undertaken from ordinary assignments and will prove useful if carried to completion. They are all tank works and one work for each taluka has been chosen

THE SHOWER OF STONES AT ARCOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to the correspondent of the "Madras Mail" regarding the mysterious shower of stones at Arcot and elsewhere, I beg to be allowed to say that I have seen similar occurrences in several parts of the world, I have even been the victim on one occasion in Mauritius when the house was pelted with stones and mysterious sounds were heard at night, as if all the furniture was being destroyed, when on inspection everything was found to be in perfect order. A young lady residing in the same house had her hair cut short by invisible hands and also had marks of violence all over her person. The house was barricated by the Police and after a long search was made no trace of any human being could be found. The guardians of the land took fright and abandoned their situation, saying "Oh ce n'est rien" ("oh that's nothing")

I, as a spiritualist, attribute this mysterious shower of stones at Arcot to be the work of a sorcerer and not that of a magician—Yours &c.

ALACISTERM.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Notes From the Cricket Grounds.

POLO TOURNAMENTS.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

THE wicket at Lord's on Monday was a good "sporting" pitch, on which the ball always "did" a little. It was a fast pitch of unequal rise, and hence off balls were apt to get up unexpectedly fast or to go away just enough to beat the bat and ensure a chance at the wicket or in the slips. In the circumstances Middlesex did well to score 312 for nine wickets—a total that was mainly due to their most watchful batsmen, the two Beldams. The Lancashire bowling was maintained at a high level of excellence, Kermode in particular bowling well, while Sladen was always dangerous by reason of his quick rise off the pitch. Kermode was undoubtedly helped by the strong wind. He came right across and went away in decidedly puzzling fashion. Heap made an excellent impression. He kept a good length, and is an extremely steady left-hander. Cuttell put more head into his deliveries than the other three, but the attack, as a whole, was worthy of the coming champions, while it was backed up by some keen fielding.

The feature of the day was, of course, the fine innings of 119 played by G. W. Beldam. Though he did not always get the ball plumb in the centre of the bat, Beldam's watchful defence was admirable, while he displayed fine judgment in punishing the proper ball. His off-drives were admirably timed. He made his 119 out of 238 so that by a curious coincidence he scored exactly one-half of the runs make during his stay of close upon four hours. The batting of both Beldams presents one peculiarity. They never seem to be scoring fast, even when they are getting runs at a good pace. On Monday they put on 115 runs in 100 minutes, and thus scored at the rate of a run a minute, yet they appeared to be mainly on the defensive. The truth is that when they do hit the ball generally travels to the boundary or for three. Thus G. W. Beldam scored one-half of his runs by boundaries and about one-fourth by threes. Middlesex naturally failed to maintain the high rate of scoring they reached against Yorkshire and Notts last week. Then they averaged 100 per hour. Yesterday the rate did not exceed sixty an hour—a fact which speaks volumes for the excellence of the Lancashire bowling and fielding. Hornby, by throwing out More from near the boundary, merely maintained his reputation for deadliness in this respect. He is probably the best shot at the wickets now playing.

The wicket on Tuesday was a trifle worn, particularly at the Pavilion end, but it did not give the bowlers sufficient assistance to account for, or to excuse, the disappointing display of Lancashire. All sides are, of course, liable to dismissal for a small total under circumstances favourable to the making of a good score. Such dismissals are usually due to the incidental luck of the game. Everything comes off for the "outs." But this was not the chief cause of Lancashire's failure yesterday. As against Surrey at the Oval and Yorkshire at Leeds the cheap dismissal of Lancashire was due to good bowling and the inability of the batsmen to maintain a restrained defence with a view to wearing down the attack. At the same time it must be admitted that the Middlesex bowling was of exceptional excellence. Trott, in particular, has not bowled better since his two great seasons, 1899 and 1900. Against Notts last week, when put on late in the second innings, he bowled so finely that those who saw him at Trent Bridge were not surprised by his fine form yesterday. He kept a wonderfully good length, and was always "doing" just enough to beat the bat. He owed his wickets, however, mainly to his puzzling flight and to the variation of his pace. He kept the batsman playing to his pitch, and he could not with safety be left alone. Except for an occasional half volley, the making of runs off Trott necessitated forcing strokes, and hence, it is not surprising that only the best of the Lancashire bats could do much with him. He got Tyldesley by deceiving him with his pace, and there was just enough on the ball to beat the bat when the crack Lancastrian had played too soon at the delivery.

Though Heap made only 23 he created a most favourable impression. He is a batsman who has plenty of heart, and has a slashing style on the off side that ought to bring him plenty of runs when thoroughly going. He should be a great acquisition to Lancashire, for he is one of the most promising all-round youngsters now playing. Poidevin played a very watchful innings under circumstances that called for care. Hornby failed, however, to repeat his splendid defensive performance against Yorkshire. The game was in very much the same position when he came in yesterday as at Leeds. There he stayed in for 3 3-4 hours for 59, and with the help of his successive partners, Poidevin and Cuttell, saved the game. Yesterday, however, only Poidevin of the trio was able to repeat the Leeds performance. He was batting 2 hr. 10 min., for his 49. At Leeds he was in for the same time and made the same score. MacGregor must have had doubts as to his proper course when the Lancashire innings closed and Middlesex had earned the right to "exercise the option" by securing a lead of 189. On previous occasions MacGregor has followed the safer, and on the whole, the proper plan of making assurance sure by going in again. This plan keeps the other side under, and ensures that they will bat on a "third day" wicket. On Tuesday, however, all the circumstances save one justified the course taken by the Middlesex captain; the wicket was slightly worn; his bowlers were in form, and Lancashire were necessarily slightly demoralised by their failure. On the other hand, the weather was threatening, and any stand overnight might place Middlesex in an awkward position if rain fell, and the Lancashire innings were continued on a slow pitch.

MacGregor took the more sporting course, and put Lancashire in again. As against Surrey at the Oval, when he put the home team in after winning the toss, events justified his action. What would have happened had bad light not stopped play can only be conjectured, but Lancashire seemed likely to again fail when the appeal against the light was granted. The weather was kind to Lancashire on Wednesday for had play been possible for any length of time it is only reasonable to suppose that the Lancastrians would have received their first defeat of the season at the hands of the Middlesex team. But they are still an undefeated side. One thing which the last few games that Lancashire have played has shown is that the strain of the hard season's work is beginning to tell on the players.

Thanks mainly to a very fine innings of 146 by Hirst and a capital contribution of 58 by Rhodes, Yorkshire at Leeds on Monday were able to place themselves in a practically safe position against Essex by scoring 379. If as is alleged at times neither Hirst nor Rhodes are the bowlers they were two seasons back they are still of just as much use to the county for instead of bowling sides out with the same rapidity as they used to, they keep them in the field instead, but very differently occupied. Monday's century was Hirst's seventh three figure innings of the season. Although he made a few bad strokes considering the vigour with which he hit at times, his innings was a very fine one.

Lancashire by no means had the best of the day's play against Notts at Manchester yesterday, for after completing an innings for 222 they only got rid of two Notts batsmen for 115 runs. If the weather keeps fine Notts will probably run up a good score and the Lancastrians will then again have to fight to escape their first defeat. The feature of the Lancashire batting, apart from Spooner's bright innings, was the fine batting of Hornby, who always seems capable of coming up to the scratch when his side is doing none too well. He and Sharp

yesterday made a capital stand; otherwise the Lancastrian's performance would have been an exceedingly poor one.

"Surrey have been decidedly unlucky this season so far as the winning of the toss is concerned Yesterday Raphael must have been in doubt as to his best course when, for once in a way the coin favoured Surrey. With the weather uncertain, he probably took the correct course in going in, though there is little doubt that his side thereby got the worst of the wicket. The pitch steadily improved all day, and though always helping the bowlers was certainly less in their favour when Middlesex were batting than during the Surrey innings. Both Trott and Hearne were able to make the ball "do a lot and if the former had bowled as he did against Lancashire, Surrey would have been out for a very small score. As it was they were somewhat lucky to make such a good total for the pitch as 179. Nice and Stedman, who put on 46 against Sussex under similar circumstances for the last wicket, almost duplicated their performance by adding a most useful 38. They played the soundest cricket of the day, and both have earned promotion in the batting order. Stedman has made several good scores for Surrey II. this season, and if not, perhaps, the equal of Strudwick behind the stumps, is very safe and sure in that position, apart altogether from being worth playing for his batting alone. If not keeping Stedman is very smart in the slips, which is just what one would expect when one considers that keeping trains the eye to follow the flight of the ball closely.

The tenth annual tournament of the Cirencester Polo Club concluded on Saturday. In the semi-final round Liddington (Messrs W. B. Burdon, H. Rich, E. Barker, and J. Adamthwaite), who in the second ties had beaten Friz Hill(Messrs W. McCreery, J. Hargreaves, F M Freake, and F Hargreaves) winners of the recent tournaments at Stratford-on-Avon and Leamington, after a particularly good game, in which overtime had to be allowed, by six goals to five, drew a bye. The two teams, who met to decide who should oppose Liddington in the final, were the Cranhams (Messrs C. T. Craig, A. Barrett, C. C. Gouldsmith, and J Farmer), and Avebury Manor (Captain L C D Jenner, Mr. J. Bellville, Major F Egerton Green, and Captain G C de Crespigny), the latter side winning. The final on Saturday was very well contested, the local Liddington team, despite their superior knowledge of the unboarded ground, being just beaten by Avebury Manor by a single goal, or five to four. Captain L C D Jenner also played in the winning team—Ashton House—last year, the three other members of it being Mr. F. M. Freake and Messrs C C and J D Gouldsmith.

The final of the Cirencester Handicap Tournament which also concluded on Saturday, was not a very even game, E Team (Captain Allfrey and Messrs. Evan Pritchard, H S Harrison, and A D Flower) defeating C Team (Messrs. W. Bass, H Rich, W. Bramwell, and J. Farmer) by seven goals to two. Saturday, was the closing day at the Eden Park(Kent) Club. A one-day tournament was played, for which four teams were made up, among those competing being Major Belfield and Captain Gosling of the Royal Artillery, Captain the Hon. G H Morris of the Rifle Brigade, and Mr. H W Boileau, the Master of the Old Surrey Foxhounds. D Team (Messrs. J. Mayall, G Master, A. F. Houlder, and G. Withers) won with the highest total of nine goals. At the Crystal Palace on Saturday the London Polo Club defeated the Wanderers. Throughout the home team held the upper hand, and the final score was: London Polo Club six goals; Wanderers nil. The teams were:—London Polo Club: Mr. Avory, Major Peters, Mr. Bruce, and Mr. Eustace Blake. Wanderers: Captain Hooper, Mr. Wheler, Fleming, and Mr. Delmege.

The best game so far in this week's Irish County Cup tournament, which is, as usual, being played on the All Ireland Club ground in Phœnix Park, was the opening tie, in which North Westmeath, the holders, and County Sligo, last year's runners-up, were, curiously enough, drawn together. Both teams were the same as last year, North Westmeath being represented by Messrs. A. Rotherham, H. Wilson, P. O'Reilly, add R. O'Reilly, and County Sligo by Mr. P.W. Connolly, Mr. H. G. L'Estrange, Major C. K. O'Hara, and Mr. J. Fitzgerald. Mr. Rotherham, it will be remembered, played for Ireland in this season's international match against England at Hurlingham. The result was again a one goal victory for North Westmeath, for they beat Sligo by four goals to three. Another good game was that between County Carlow (Messrs. Roark, V. Slocock, E. Slocock and the Ross), and King's County, who didnot compete last year. The latter club was represented by a team made up of Messrs. A. Stoney, Nolans, A. Gairdner and Captain Hardross Lloyd, who played this year in the Ireland International team. King's County won after a keen fight by eight goals to six. There were two other first ties:- County Kildare (Messrs. E. Bellamy and H. Montgomery, Colonel de Robeck, and Captain Dennis) beating County Louth (Captains Higgin and Rutherford, Lord Louth, and Mr. Bigger) by six to one, while County Dublin "B" team, compassed of Mr. J. D. Wallis, Captains B. Daly and L Bryan, and Mr. "Vincent beat County Dublin "A" (Messrs. J. Leonard, J. M'Cann, "H. Fox," and T Levins Moore) by six goals to four. In the second ties County Kilkenny (Mr. A. Smithwick, Captain Lindsay, Mr. G. Smithwick, and Mr. W. K. Carew) who had a bye in the first round, made a good stand against North Westmeath, and with the worst of the luck were only beaten by four goals to one. County Kildare had no difficulty in beating the County Dublin "B" team by six goals to two, rain falling in torrents during the game.

Though the defeat of the English Rugby team by New Zealand has been represented as a triumph for the three three-quarter system over the four three-quarter game, the victory cannot be so described with accuracy. It is doubtless true that New Zealand played three three-quarters against four, but this ignores the fact that in the New Zealand game a player, who may with equal accuracy be described as an extra half or extra centre, is included in the back division. Hence, at the most, the victory was a triumph for the New Zealand system of back play, though the mere fact that New Zealand won cannot, in the absence of details, be described as a triumph of one system over the other. It may only have been a victory won by better backs. Breifly put, the New Zealand system of back play is as follows: One half invariably works the scrum as is now the practice in Wales. The other half always stands out, while behind him is a player called the five-eighths. There is one centre three and two wing threes. The advantage claimed for this arrangement is that it secures one good centre to make the final openings for his wings, and the five-eighth, if good at breaking through, can make excellent openings before giving to his centre. Under the Welsh system the two centre threes alternately do five-eighth and pure centre work, and hence there is not the same specialising as in New Zealand. The secret of New Zealand's success probably lay forward. There can be no question that the New Zealand forwards have reduced scrummaging to a fine art. In any case, each man has his place, and the scrum is worked on a definite system. A similar remark applies to the line-out.

THE fire in the forest of Fontainebleau was read of with concern by innumerable Englishmen who have taken the railway journey from Paris to the pleasant station close to the glorious Palace and the beautiful forest which bears the same name, and by a still wider circle who have never walked its green aisles but have caught something of their witchery from books depicting "the happy Ifs" led there by many a painter. Part of the forest has, as every one knows given its name to one of the most living modern movements in French art; and the enthusiasm with which George DuMaurier wrote of it in "Trilby" was generally admitted to be one of the most "truthful" things in the book. Robert Louis Stevenson also wrote charmingly about it; and, indeed so general an affection has the forest inspired among all who know it that the rumour that the recent fire was the work of incendiaries seems the wildest fabrication in the world.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One who has taken the trouble of visiting the Municipal Schools of this city and of inspecting with a critical eye their curriculum and organization, will at once notice that, they stand in need of a reformation in all their aspects.

It is a well-known fact that the Government of Bombay with a view to supply a good and trained batch of teachers to Gujarati primary schools, have arranged to establish two Training Colleges both for males and females, in this Presidency. The Bombay Municipal Schools, it appears, have not taken much advantage of these institutions by imparting a good element of such trained teachers to give sound grounding to their inmates. Some of the untrained teachers have grown so old in the Municipal service that it will be inhuman to drive them out. A middle course ought, therefore to be sought. The Municipality may well make a rule that henceforth all the places above a certain fixed pay, say Rs. 15 or so, per mensem must be given to those who are trained teachers It may also be arranged to institute a normal class for all teachers and particularly for those who are old but untrained teachers. The necessity of such institutions has been now acknowledged on all hands and at some places in this city, steps are being taken to train teachers according to the most modern methods.

There is another item of greater importance which should not be neglected if the Municipal schools are to be founded on a sound basis. Until now instruction was, as it were, poured into the heart by means of cramming only, mind-killing memory was cultivated. Psychology has now come to the aid of education and has proved the necessity of developing intelligence too. Ear, eye and hand—all the three must be brought into a sympathetic action to bring about a harmonious development of a child-mind. Hand deserves a greater attention. The school curriculum, therefore to fulfil the requirements of the present time, must contain such occupations as would impart sound manual instruction to children. Mere academical high distinctions are of no avail, capacity, love and habit of work are what we want for our children. Kindergarten will ably fulfil these conditions.

The Municipal Schools stand in need of able, efficient and experienced inspectorial staff. Examination-text is now recognised in most civilised countries, as not a real and sound test of a child's general capacities. They have therefore substituted an inspecting system in virtue of which an inspector has to visit schools very often and to mark how subjects are taught and how capable the teachers and the taught are. It is doubtful whether this system will suit Indian schools. The best way is to find a golden mean between the too extremes. Our inspectors may be directed to hold examinations, say at every alternate year, because examination is a test, though a rough one, as to how much a teacher has taught and how much a student had grasped. But the examination-system should be such as would prove a guide to teachers for teaching purposes. Inspectors should not only be examiners but they should also be teachers. These inspectors will also visit schools, hold short inspections and mark out the results of their general observations in printed sheets. The combination of these sheets with those of regular examination-results will enable authorities to ascertain both the quantity and quality of school work. This is sufficient to prove that, inspectors to be appointed should not base their claims either on strong recommendation or on high academical distinctions, but upon a combination of university degrees and proficiency in practical work The best way to give merits their due, will be to appoint a Committee of experts and to ask all the candidates to put themselves to the test of examination. As the subject of providing commodious building to Municipal schools has now been taken in hand it does not need any comment. It is indeed, greatly desirable to supply a little garden to each school, where children may get time to secure knowledge of nature by their personal activity and at first hand.

It is a general complaint that the Municipal School teachers are low-paid, looking to the high living of Bombay. The result of the low pay is that teachers have been devoting a deal of their time to private tuition. This inordinate desire of having many tuitions at a time has proved very prejudical to the interests of the schools since a teacher's mind, when exhausted by a strain of out side duties, cannot work in its full swing in the school-work. This practice must, at any cost, be put a stop to. But in doing so, care should be taken that the school-staff should be amply paid for their school duties. Arrangements may be made to appreciate efficient working by regular promotions.

The Joint Schools Committee consists of able members and is headed and guided by one of the ablest and most experienced educational experts the Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad. It is therefore to be hoped that their combined efforts will end in placing the Municipal Schools on really a sound and technical basis.

Bombay, 5th September, MODERN METHOD

THE SUBJECTION OF MOROCCO.

(Concluded from page 4.)

He would admit the merit of your system of law and police, but he would take it as the measure of the violence by which you are threatened and which as individuals you are powerless to withstand. He might envy your riches but he would note that you are dependent on others for their preservation. With his contempt for the intelligence of women, he would regard your subjection to their influence as the last stage in the loss of your virility; and, accustomed as he is to a religion that knows no priestly intercession, he would contend that to others you have delegated the very salvation of your souls."

"I admit the force of your examples," I said, "yet I cannot believe the Moors willingly endure the barbarities of their governors, and would not gladly be rid of them. See how they place themselves under the protection of Europeans at the seaports?"

"The barbarities are real enough," Eugene replied "but I doubt if the sufferings of the people are greater than, or even so great as, those of the poor of large European cities, among whom the weak really have as little chance of surviving as among the people of Morocco. The misery that exists among the poor of the civilised countries is in itself proof that civilisation is marked by no more pity in its exercise of intellectual force than barbarism is in its exercise of brute force. To take an extreme case: A combination of capital such as the American Beef Trust, that had in view the manipulation of food for the purposes of private gain, tends to oppress a people as much as the governors of Morocco, who make raids upon their subjects and eat up their country. No; in civilisation mankind may have changed its weapons, but not its disposition."

"I take it, then, you hold that the Moors will not benefit by a European occupation?" I asked.

Eugene paused, and I perceived that my question was a slightly embarrassing one.

"My interests are with the Europeans," he said at last. "But this much I may say—barbarism is not without its compensations."

"For those in office," I remarked.

"And for those out," he rejoined. "With all his trials the Moor knows what the joy of living is. His fine health ensures that. He has his diseases, but the modern ailments of civilisation are unknown to him. His teeth, his eyesight, and his power of hearing are of the best, and his composure under pain renders anæsthetics needless. Moreover, he is free from drunkenness, and has an innate aversion from gambling. If happiness is the sense of personal well-being, what can civilisation give him better than he already has?"

"One word more," I urged. "Allowing you are right, and that the Moors will not benefit by civilisation, does not the security of other people's require that they should be placed in subjection? The lives and property of foreigners are not safe in Morocco."

"In some degree that is so," Eugene replied; but why? Simply this: That the European Powers will not keep their political fingers out of the Moorish pie. The Moors know they are a threatened nation, and when you remember this, if you only look at the thing fairly, their occasional relation upon individuals is really a comparatively mild form of national protest. What they ask is to be left alone, and, as things are turning out, there is no doubt it would have been better for you, as well as for them, had you done as they wished."

HIRST AND THE "SWERVE."

HOW HE DELIVERS THE BALL.

WHEN I asked George Hirst at Huddersfield yesterday (writes a representative of the "Manchester Guardian") to tell me the secret of the "swerve" he smiled and tried not to look bored, for it is, of course, a question that has been addressed to him many times and in many forms. But the production of the letter of "Theorist," the "Manchester Guardian's" correspondent, interested him immediately, and he set himself to study with some earnestness the three diagrams. I asked Hirst if any one of these three would serve to illustrate his own particular "swerve" and for answer he gave me a demonstration of the manner in which he delivers the ball. Placing an imaginary ball in his left hand, he showed me how, using his thumb as a support, he would fold the first and second fingers over the top of the ball, the two fingers slightly apart like a narrow V, with the seam of the ball in the opening. "Now," said Hirst, "when I loose the ball these two fingers drag on the seam, and this drag sets the ball spinning like this"—and he circled his hand towards himself to suggest that the curl of the ball would be towards the hand that it had left. Hirst believes that the ball revolves on an axis that is horizontal; "the seam of the spinning ball is always vertical," is his way of expressing it.

"And when the ball has left your hand what causes it to swerve?"

"Ah, that is the difficulty. I hardly know how to express it, but I suppose it is the friction of the air that causes it."

Do you mean that the air currents play on the spinning seam?

Yes, if it is the right sort of wind.

To get the swerve you must have wind?

Oh, yes; it can't be done without a wind, and that must be one of the right sort.

And what is the right sort?

Well, what I like is a long-slip wind—one that is not dead ahead of me, but coming in to meet the ball sideways.

Your swerve sometimes lasts longer than at other times—how is that?

It all depends on the seam. The swerve can be done only with a new ball, and as soon as the seam gets knocked off there is an end of swerve.

And now tell me, please, how the swerving ball travels to the wicket?

Hirst looked puzzled, and I drew his attention to the diagram in "Theorist's" letter illustrating how a swerving ball pitched on the leg side curves round from the original direction of the aim towards the wicket. "Ah, that's something like it," Hirst said, "only not so much curve."

I explained that the diagram had been exaggerated purposely, and asked him whether a similar diagram showing the flight of the ball on the off side of the wicket instead of on the leg side would fairly illustrate the character of his swerve.

"Yes," he said, "allowing for the exaggeration, that would be something like it."

A MAN WHO OPPOSED MAZZINI.

ANECDOTES OF GUERRAZZI.

Italy is now in the throes of a series of centennial festivals in honour of the heroes of her war of independence, says a Rome correspondent. That of the moment is for one whose name is not unknown in England; no lover of Italy can have failed to hear of Francesco Domenico Guerrazzi, whose native Leghorn has just erected a monument to him. Many are the anecdotes of this great writer and patriot. His chief characteristic was his iron will which gave him force to oppose even Mazzini. When Guerrazzi was Triumvir in Florence, Mazzini desired to join Tuscany to the new Roman-Republic but Guerrazzi opposed the plan. "But," said Mazzini, as a roar came up from the crowded piazza, "the people wish it! Do you not hear?" The people! I am the people!" shouted Guerrazzi, "and I will not allow it," and ended by threatening to throw those present, one after the other, out of the window if they said another word.

A second anecdote shows his tact. He, like all other great men, received hundreds of letters of admiration, so that, at one time, he had not noticed that several were written in the same hand and that they became more fervid day by day. One morning a beautiful girl, of about twenty, was ushered into his library, who threw herself at his feet declaring that she was his, all his, and only a kid, to stay near him as a slave. The great statesman was considerably taken a back, but soon regained his composure, when he led her to a seat, and standing before her, solemnly removed his wig, exposing a head as smooth as a billiard ball, and then said: 'My dear daughter, I am old enough to be your grandfather, and as such I beg you to keep your affection for me, but to return to your home."

KING PETER AND FOREIGN COURTS.

THE Servian representatives of foreign Courts some time ago received the instruction to make confidential inquiries about their eventual intention to send special representatives to the Coronation of King Peter on September 21 next. In consequence of the confidential reports received, the Servian Cabinet Council held the other week under the presidency of King Peter, has decided not to send any formal invitation to foreign Courts to attend the Coronation, but simply a few days before the Coronation to inform them informally that it will take place on September 21.

This decision has made a bad impression in the country, writes a Belgrade correspondent, as it is taken as an unmistakable proof of the coldness of the European Courts towards King Peter. His friends are explaining the Government's decision by the fact that, as the Tsar, in view of the uncertainty of events in Manchuria, could not promise to send a special envoy, King Peter wished to escape the possibility of having at his Coronation for instance, an Austrian envoy and no representative of the Tsar, and consequently thought it better not to invite anyone. However, it is hoped that the Prince of Montenegro, the Sultan, and the King of Italy will send special envoys. The relations of King Peter with the Italian Court are said to be very cordial. His daughter is staying just now with her aunt, Queen Helena of Italy, and rumours are ripe that the Queen contemplates and works for a union between an Italian Royal Prince and her niece, Princess Helene of Servia.

VATICAN ECONOMIES.

THE POPE AS FINANCIER.

The forthcoming amalgamation of the "Voce della Verita" and the "Osservatore Romano" is but one of the many economies by which the Pope hopes to improve the finances of the Vatican. The Rome correspondent of the "Standard" says the reason for these measures of economy is that Peter's Pence, which in the time of Leo XIII. brought in so much, does not yield what it did. Most of the money came from France, whence the congregations especially the Carthusians, sent magnificent sums. That there is really financial distress at the Vatican appears also from the circumstance that the present Pope has claimed from the Government the sum of 9,000 lire—an indemnity of long standing, but always refused by his predecessor. Pope Pius is not a stranger to the financial question. When he was Patriarch at Venice he took keen interest in the conduct of savings banks, and he remains the chief shareholder of one of these institutions.

IT is understood that the amalgamation scheme now under the consideration of the Colonial Secretary with respect to Lagos and Nigeria does not go so far as the plan originally contemplated by Mr. Chamberlain, who had in view the consolidation of the Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria and Lagos into a single administration. Though this proposal may be adopted ultimately, there is no question at present beyond one for linking up Lagos and Southern Nigeria under the governorship of Mr. Walter Egerton. While the administrative problems in those protectorates are almost identical, there is a marked difference in the conditions prevailing in Northern Nigeria. On the coast all the tribes are pagans, if the few converts to Christianity be excepted. In the north both Fulahs and Hausas are Moslems and have the Moslem civilisation. In the south a large part of the revenue is derived from gin; in the north there is total prohibition. The south is a country of rivers and lagoons; the north is a country of hills and rolling plains, with a scanty rainfall and few perennial streams. These are some of the circumstances which tend to differentiate the two regions. Over North Nigeria Sir F. D. Lugard will continue to be High Commissioner.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The etymology of the word "grouse" has puzzled students. According to some, including Professor Skeat, it should really be called not a grouse, but a grice. It is in that form that it appears in Cotgrave's seventeenth-century Anglo-French dictionary, where it is evidently connected with the old French griesche meaning grey or speckled. The suggestion is that, by false analogy between grice and mice, the former would really singular, was supposed to be the plural of grouse, which accordingly appeared. But the doctrine of Dr. Murray's dictionary (says the Chronicle) is that it was Cotgrave who blundered. Grice is ruled out and it is even hinted that grouse itself may really be the plural of a lost word "grow."

People have often wondered (says "To-day") why, if admiral Alexeieff is really such a drag upon Russia's actions in the Far East, he has not long since been removed from his post of Viceroy in the Far East. The explanation is somewhat startling. It is said that Alexeieff is the son of the Emperor Alexander II., and consequently the "left-handed" uncle of the present Czar. The family resemblance is certainly very strong, and some traits of character are markedly common to him and the Grand Dukes Serge and Vladimir, his brothers.

A good story of A. C. MacLaren is told in "London Opinion." He was playing a picnic match up country in Australia when one of the batsmen skied a ball very high between the wickets. MacLaren was waiting for the catch, but the striker in running past cried, "Oh, Archie, drop it, do, and I'll allow you to kiss my sister." MacLaren was, of course, proof against such blandishments.

A new fruit of remarkably fine flavour is being introduced into many gardens. The Logamberry, as it is called, is a hybrid between a red raspberry and and one of the finer varieties of blackberry from America. The fruit (says "The Garden") is very much like an enormous raspberry in appearance, but with a darker bloom and a longer shape, the flavour being specially luscious and, and, at the same time, pleasantly sharp.

During one of the recent late sittings (says Mr. Lucy in the "Express") a curious accident befell one of His Majesty's Ministers. Retiring to his room shortly after one o'clock in the morning, in expectation that the House would sit till six, he fell asleep. He was awakened towards 3 a.m. by a policeman going his rounds, who informed him that the House had already been up more than an hour.

Some mysterious waistless garment (says the "World") is the latest suggestion in the way of feminine apparel. It has been made in Germany, and the National Dress League is naturally hailing it with delight. One learns that its adoption will mean a sort of regeneration of the sex, and curiosity is not unnaturally excited as to its scope. Is it complete in itself? Is it bifurcated. Above all, who are the regenerated women who will first walk down Piccadilly in it?

Every knows that a large number of wild pigeons live in and about the trees in St. James's Park, but everyone does not known were they came from. It was the King, when Prince of Wales, who first introduced them. At that time (says "Feathered Life") His Majesty took a great interest in pigeons, and he had a large number of wild pigeons eggs placed under tame birds in the garden of Mariborough House. When they were reared the wild birds promptly took their departure, and went into housekeeping on their own account in the trees of St. James's Park.

Fastened to the left leg of a carrier pigeon which flew into the long-boat of Norwegian barque Espeland fifty miles off Hartlepool was a piece of paper on which was written in ink "Please accept my fondes" love and keep your bird at home after this. I have kept it for two days now but cannot feel equal to keeping it longer, a beauty though it be. A metal ring marked B. M. D. 1904 IFF was attached to the right leg.

A Frenchman (says "Golf Illustrated") has described the average Englishman as a man who plays golf all day and talks of nothing except Bridge and who plays Bridge all night and talks of nothing except golf.

A pathetic story is in circulation concerning the last dinner at which the late Lady Tweedmouth was a guest. She was taken in to dinner by Lord Rosebery, and in a brilliant gathering her conversation was amongst the most sparkling. At the termination of the dinner she placed her hand in that of Lord Rosebery, and said without a quaver in her voice, "Good-bye, Rosebery." "Goodnight, my woman," replied the ex-Premier. "No. It is good-bye; this is my last dinner in to town. I am now going to my Scottish home to die."

There are fifteen thrones in Europe, and eight now promise to pass from father to son. These are Great Britain, Germany Denmark, Portugal, Greece, Norway and Sweden, Bulgaria, and Russia. The Sultan may be succeeded by a brother, and King of Spain by a sister. The King of Italy's heir is his cousin and the Emperor of Austria the King of the Belgians and and the King of Roumania look to nephews, while Holland has no visible successor at present.

The business in the County Courts broke the record last year; 1,284,772 plaints were entered for a total of 423,073,104 in dispute. This is 41,952 above the number in 1902.

"To-day," in a character sketch of Mr. Winston Churchill, M P says: Not so well dressed as Mr. Chamberlain once was, not so small as Lord Rosebery, not so handsome as Sir Edward Grey, not so intellectual as Mr. Morely, Mr. Churchill is certainly the most compelling youthful figure in modern politics. The blend of the schoolboy, the prize-fighter—his face speaks of it—and the fanatic is a strong one and that almost sums up Mr. Churchill. He is the only man living who will be able to compete with Mr. Chamberlain in appealing to the sporting instincts and the ideals of the working classes. He is essentially a democrat—a demagogue if you like—as his father was before him. There is no Parnellite aloofness about him; he is never so happy as when down among the crowd; he would have made a splendid President of the United States shaking hands with all and sundry."



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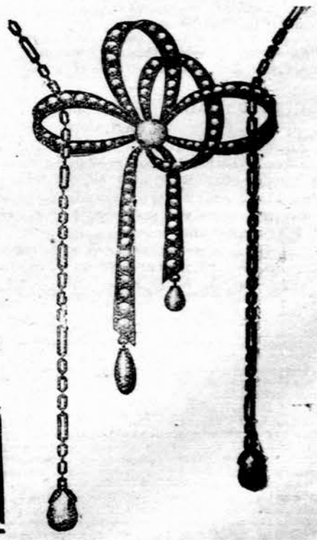
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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

"We know at last what Mr. Arnold-Forster proposes, says the "Broad Arrow." The scheme is a three-cornered compromise between himself, the Army Council, and the Cabinet. This is not the same as an Agreement. But it was necessary that the Government should produce something which it could ask Parliament to accept, and it has done so. But whilst the proposed establishments, as explained in the Parliamentary Paper, may be understood, the cost of the new arrangement as set out in the accompanying financial statement is not made clear. The financial effect of Mr. Arnold-Forster's scheme will be to saddle the country with a charge for Army services of £29,000,000 a year or thereabouts. We do not believe that the House of Commons—either that of to-day, or that which will soon replace it—will approve of such Estimates. It will realise that £29,000,000 is more than double the normal expenditure of twenty years back, and unless it can be clearly shown that the country cannot obtain what will suffice for its needs more cheaply, we doubt if a Government which presents such an Estimate as is apparently contemplated will be supported. It is certain that the country will insist on economy. It is not prepared to pay a shilling income-tax indefinitely, and even if it could be satisfied that every penny of the sum it may be asked to vote would be spent to the best advantage, we believe that it will still insist upon a real, and not a hypothetical, reduction upon Army expenditure. Nor can the sum which Mr. Arnold-Forster indirectly indicates as the cost of his scheme be regarded as the high-water-mark of what it will cost. It is obviously the contrary. His financial statement shows the minimum charge for the new organisation. As the system develops, and soldiers mature, the charges for pay must increase, and, indeed, it is difficult at present to forecast what charge the adoption of the system may ultimately involve. We strongly advise Mr. Arnold-Forster to make the financial position clear before his scheme is carried further."

Mr. W. W. Gerald Webb, an electrical engineer has invented a full-sized safety target for miniature shooting ranges; it can also be adapted to full-sized targets and so completely obviate accident. The Webb and Hall target, as it is styled, was exhibited at the recent Bisley meeting by Capt. Hopkinson, and has been tested by Major-General Lord Cheylesmore, the Chairman of the National Rifle Association, and various members of the Council including Colonel Wilkinson with complete success. The working of the target is briefly as follows: The target to be fired at is divided up into several sections, each section being provided with a plunger-rod controlled by a spring. These plunger-rods, by means of pins, actuate an electrical contract. In the normal position these pins prevent electric connection being made. On a bullet striking the target, the circuit is completed, and by means of a cable running up to a firing point and attached to an indicator—the facsimile of the target—the hit on the target is faithfully reproduced. Under the present marking there is always great risk of accident, which could not be possible under the universal use of such a target as the Webb and Hall. Another great advantage is that the instantaneous.

Reports of the Admiralty Committee, not recently been heard about the naval boiler The position of affairs is, however, far satisfactory. Many of our destroyers, the pennant on foreign stations, are unable to maintain full speed owing to boiler defects. Our cruisers are similarly situated. Even ours, both in home waters and in the Mediterranean have failed in this direction. The result is that several of the cruisers are now suffering from boiler defects. These tests show clearly that the majority of our new cruisers will not stand the strain of steaming at full speed for any length of time. Although speed would be an all-important factor in war it can be purchased too dearly. A ship that cannot be relied upon to do a steady 20 knots is more valuable than one which will accomplish 23 knots for a short period and then break down. It is just a question whether it would not be better to sacrifice a knot or so in speed if by so doing greater staying powers in our ships could be ensured.

Mr. Reuben Main, the Assistant King's Harbourmaster at Portsmouth, who retires from the Service on Wednesday, is almost the last man remaining on the active list who was intimately associated with the late Queen's yacht. Wherever her Majesty went in that vessel there Mr. Main went also to take charge of the piloting. In almost every Naval pageant for the past forty years he has steered the Royal yacht round the fleets and to him fell the mournful duty of bringing the Royal flotilla from Cowes to Portsmouth when Queen Victoria's body was removed from Osborne. There is hardly a ship in the Navy that Mr. Main has not at one time or other had under his charge, and his record of fifty-two years in the Naval Pilot Service is probably one that will never be broken. He goes into retirement with a specially conferred decoration from the King in the shape of the fifth-class of the Royal Victorian Order, a handsome gift from the Prince of Wales, and the hearty good wishes of every one who knows him. He is probably the only man, who, after first receiving the medal of the Victorian Order, has subsequently received the Order itself. Mr. Main also possesses Queen Victoria's Jubilee medal and King Edward's Coronation medal.

Haslar Hospital, to which the King and Queen paid a surprise visit the other day is not only the largest naval hospital in the world, but it is the training school for the medical officers of the Fleet, and a sort of Naval Chelsea as well. One of the wards is set apart for Naval pensioners, who live there under conditions similar to those that obtain at Chelsea Hospital. Haslar Hospital has often been visited by Royalty, and is one of the show-places of the port of Portsmouth. Until a few years ago all officers of the medical branch in the Navy had to provide their own instruments, the result being that surgical appliances which did duty at Trafalgar might have been found in the sick bays of modern men-of-war. Now, however, the Admiralty supply each ship with an up-to-date set of instruments, and Haslar and the other hospitals are perfectly equipped. These improvements are due to representations made by the medical officers of the Fleet, who desired to see their branch progress as well as others.

Lord Esher's pamphlet upon National Strategy is a useful commentary upon the recent institution of the Secretariat of the Defence Committee. The idea is to explain a little more fully the reasons for creating the Committee, or rather placing it upon its new footing. The old Committee was a somewhat nebulous and mysterious body, which had never come within the sphere of knowledge even of officers like Sir William Nicholson, then Director-General of Military Intelligence, and much credit is due to the Government for reorganising it, and giving it a wider character and more permanent value. We have never been able to understand how the Esher Committee came to adopt the view that the Secretariat or permanent nucleus of the Committee could exercise functions analogous to those of the German General Staff, and upon this matter not much light appears to be thrown, which is not now of importance, since the idea seems to have been abandoned. The Committee has the great merit of bringing round a table, for purposes of discussion the Prime Minister and the heads of the Services, and it has met almost every week since it was reorganised, while its Secretariat makes a permanent record of its decisions and of the reasons for them. Mr. Balfour has done good work in relation to the Committee, but it is unnecessary to insist too much upon personal considerations. The Defence Committee should provide for circumstances which will be less favourable than those which Lord Esher describes.

It has not often happened of late years that horse disease has interfered with the programme of reliefs. There is a chance of its doing so this year in some few cases. But from what we gather, the epidemic, which has been taxing the exertions of Army veterinary officers at Woolwich and elsewhere, is rapidly being stamped out. It has required, however, much care and attention in order to prevent its increase, and no little credit is due to Major-General Thomson, C.B., and his staff for the efforts they have made to keep matters within reasonable bounds.

Many complaints have been received lately from those who fought in the war—not from Imperial Yeomen only, but also from Regular soldiers—that endeavours on their part to obtain their war medals have signally failed. When we have made official inquiry every kind of excuse has been given for the delays, one being that difficulty has been experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of medals from the Royal Mint. If such difficulty has existed, it would be interesting to know whether the fault has rested with the authorities on Tower Hill or in Pall Mall. On more than one previous occasion, the officials of the Mint have been saddled, in Parliamentary replies, with a responsibility for which on closer investigation, they have been shown to be quite free, and we are rather disposed to think that it may have been the same in the present case. It is scarcely within the province of the Royal Mint to estimate the number of medals which will be required. All it has to do is to expedite orders once they are received. The Mint authorities seem to have done everything in their power to meet the demands of the War Office. At any rate, our latest information is that all medals requisitioned for have been duly delivered. That being the case, there ought to be no further delay in decorating those non-commissioned officers and men who having served during the war, have made application for their medals in proper form, and have hitherto failed to obtain "the little bit of silver" which all good soldiers value so highly as a badge of honour.

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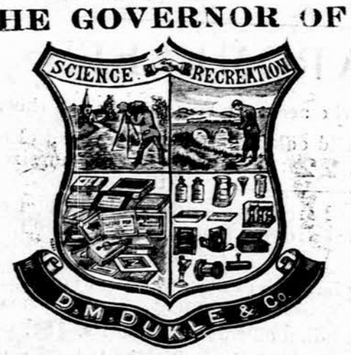


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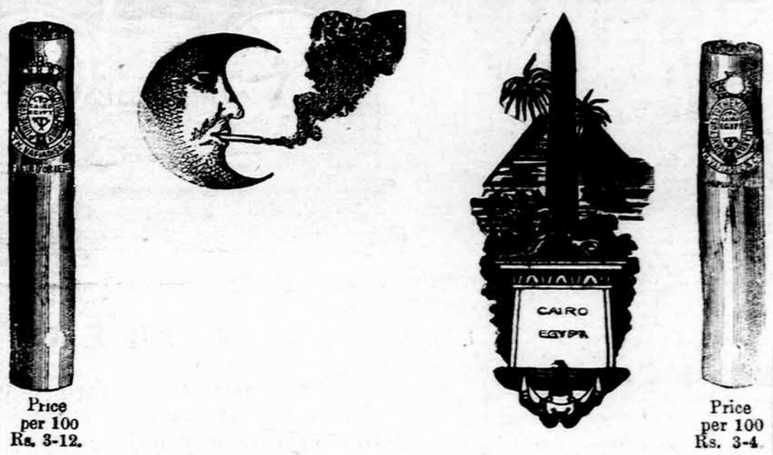


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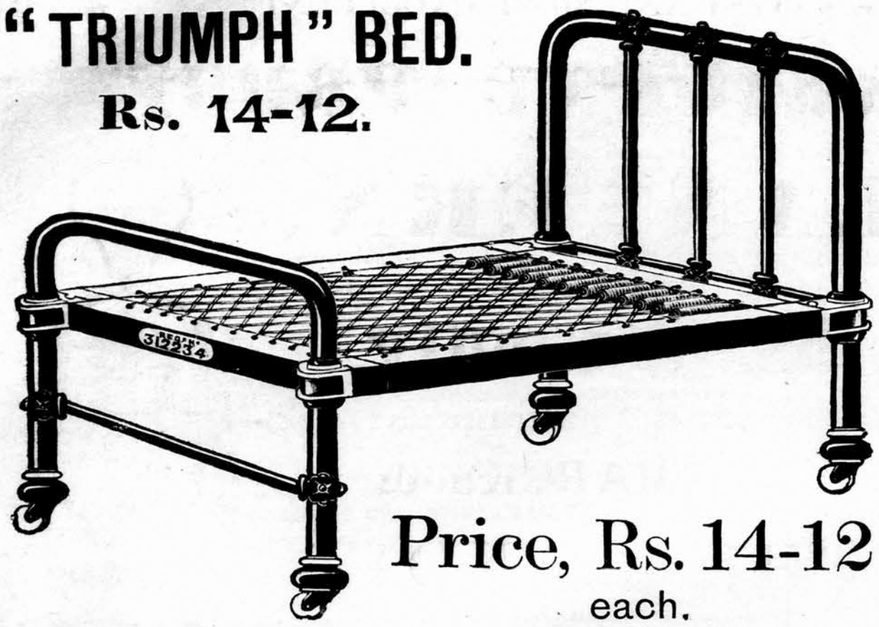
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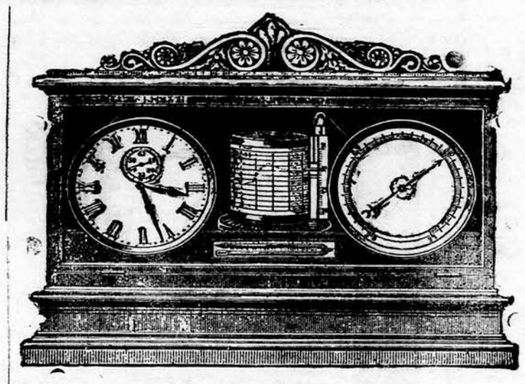
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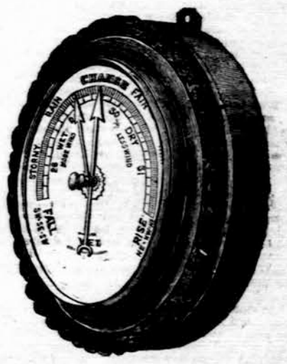
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